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JUNTA HEAD SAYS LEGUIA TO BE TRIED

General Ponce Moves to Bring Fleeing President Back to Lima

PERUVIAN CRUISER MUST GIVE HIM UP

Colonel Cerro, Insurgent Leader, Refuses to Recognize Any but Own Government

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Political exile was denied Aug. 26 to Augusto B. Leguia, deposed President of Peru, who for 11 years ruled this country with an iron hand.

Official announcement was made Aug. 26 that the cruiser Almirante Grau, on which is quartered former President Augusto B. Leguia, "has surrendered."

Yielding to popular clamor, Gen. Manuel Maria Ponce, head of the military junta which has replaced the Leguia Government, promised a mob of students in a public address that the former President would be brought back to Lima to face punishment for his "misdeeds."

Meanwhile martial law prevails in the capital as a consequence of fighting in the streets and at the home of the former President. Several persons were killed or injured.

A complication has arisen which may signify a break between the military junta in charge here and the southern, or Arequipa, revolutionary group, headed by Col. Sanchez Cerro. There are indications that Col. Sanchez Cerro will refuse to recognize the authority of the Lima junta but will insist upon validity of the Government which he himself has installed at Arequipa.

The diplomatic corps met at the papal legation and later headed by the nuncio called en masse upon General Ponce at the palace to ask him for guarantees of the right of asylum. General Ponce promised them that all international laws and amenities would be observed and assured them that any necessary guarantees would be afforded the foreign legations. It was reported that some important members of the former régime have taken refuge in the foreign embassies and legations.

One of the first acts of the military junta was to dissolve congress and assume the entire functions of gov-

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German Sea Fliers Pass Cape Cod on Way to New York

COTUIT, Mass. (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and his three companions in their seaplane D-1422 passed over this place at 1:35 p. m. (E. S. T.) Aug. 26 en route from Halifax, N. S., to New York.

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and three companions, flying from Germany to the United States, took off for New York shortly after 8:30 (E. S. T.) Aug. 26 on the last leg of the flight.

Captain von Gronau hoped to reach New York well ahead of darkness.

They landed in Bedford Basin here at 1:15 p. m. (E. S. T.), Aug. 25, from Queensport, N. S., which they had left at 5:50 a. m.

Captain von Gronau's plans called for a landing of his Dornier Wahl flying boat off the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. He then hoped to taxi over the water to the battery, thus becoming the first transatlantic flier to land on Manhattan Island.

A week ago the plane hopped off from the Isle of Sylt, in the North Sea off the northernmost part of Germany. No one then knew that the quartet, in a winged boat that had flown the arctic air lanes and had failed once to cross the Atlantic, were turning their eyes to North America.

Their first stop was the Faroe Islands. From there they went to Reykjavik, Iceland, where they announced that they would return to Germany as soon as they were rested. But, instead of retracing their trail, they turned toward Greenland, and their next alighting place was Ivigtut. Thence the course was laid to Labrador and Nova Scotia.

The first air mail from Iceland and Greenland to Canada was brought to Halifax by Captain von Gronau.

He delivered the mail to D. A. King, postmaster, on his arrival Aug. 25.

Britain-Portugal Linked

LISBON (AP)—Direct air connection between Great Britain and Portugal was established, Aug. 25, with the flight of a large Royal Air Force bomber between Southampton and Tagus. The trip was made in 10 hours without a stop. The machine was piloted by Captain Maxton and carried a crew of seven.

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Acclamation Elects Canadian Ministers

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Ont.

RE-ELECTION by acclamation of R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, and 14 of his ministers in the by-elections Aug. 25, clears the way for calling a session of Parliament early in September to deal with unemployment.

Of the ministerial slate only one member in the new Conservative Administration, E. N. Rhodes, now remains to be elected.

'Strong Man' of Poles Again Heads Cabinet

Pilsudski Believed to Be Preparing Heavy Blow at Parliament

WARSAW (AP)—Poland's redoubtable Marshal, Joseph Pilsudski, Aug. 26 took a firm grip on the reins of government, determined to fight to a finish with Parliament, in the opinion of most of the political observers who have analyzed the Cabinet, which the Marshal has formed.

Not only has Marshal Pilsudski retained his so-called "colonel group," but another colonel has been added in the person of Joseph Beck.

There is little doubt that the former Premier, Col. Walery Slawek, as government whip in Parliament, will effectively support Marshal Pilsudski's maneuvers.

Since last March the Marshal has been emphasizing that Poland must have six months in which to recuperate from the discord in Parliament. Now that he has taken affairs into his own hands, it is believed that he will permit Parliament to meet, but infrequently.

On Aug. 26 the Marshal, with the members of his cabinet, took the oath of office and was approved as Prime Minister by a decree from President Moscicki. The Marshal will again be Minister of War.

On the whole the new Cabinet conforms to the expectations raised when the Premier resigned on Aug. 23. For several months past a strong movement has been afoot to strengthen the Government's position and render it independent of the Diet's political vacillations. The Marshal is expected to achieve his objective of forming a powerful Ministry, especially as many of his personal followers in the Diet opposition will now be inclined to swing over to his anti-parliamentary campaign.

The people of Poland seem to view the Marshal's return to the helm of the state favorably and hopefully. The general opinion is that the Diet in the future will have rough sailing.

The list of the cabinet follows:

Premier and Minister of War, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski.

Vice-Premier and Minister without Portfolio, Col. Joseph Beck.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, August Zaleski.

Minister of Interior, Gen. Felician Skladkowski.

Minister of Justice, Dr. Car.

Minister of Education and Public Worship, Slawomir Czernwinski.

Minister of Labor, Col. Alexander Prystor.

Minister of Commerce, Eugene Kwaitkowski.

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Janta-Polczynski.

Minister of Agricultural Reform, Withold Staniewicz.

Minister of Finance, Col. Ignacy Matuszewski.

Minister of Posts, Col. Ignacy Boerner.

Minister of Public Works, M. Matakiewicz.

The appointment of Colonel Beck caused wide comment and was interpreted as meaning that stern measures would be used with the opposition and that new elections might soon be forced.

STEADY GAINS MARK WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Offices Held Range From Mayor to Judge of Supreme Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — From the milestone of the tenth anniversary of woman suffrage in the United States, women voters review a decade in which their number and prominence in public office disclose an increasing willingness to accept the responsibilities of government.

Ten years ago, at 4 a. m. on Aug. 26, 1920, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, received word that Tennessee had ratified the Nineteenth Amendment. Five hours later, he issued a proclamation that two-thirds of the states had ratified the amendment.

The proclamation was signed at his home in Washington without ceremony of any kind. Not without ceremony, however, had been the suffrage campaign that began in 1848 when Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton called her first public meeting on the rights of women. In the 72-year period following Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Alice Paul and others emerged as leaders. Though varying as to the means to be used, all were united on the end to be obtained—"Votes for Women." For 42 years before it was finally signed the suffrage amendment was before Congress and its wording was never changed.

Today, the part played by women in politics becomes almost a dominant factor in elections. At the forthcoming general elections, probably hardly a state in the 48 will have an all-male ballot. Feminine voters hope that many states will see women holding office in their executive departments and even their courts as a result of the ever-growing tendency of women to take full advantage of the office-seeking privileges that accompany the vote.

Probably the most noticeable results of woman's suffrage, according to Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, acting president of the National League of Women Voters, are the new standards of public responsibility for social welfare established by legislation. The league is the nonpartisan organization which emerged out of the National American Women's Suffrage Association after it had held its final victory convention.

Women's influence began to be immediately felt in legislative bodies, as

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Trade Reciprocity Sought in Move of 18 Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The first Pan-American reciprocal trade conference opened here Aug. 25 in the presence of 3500 persons, many of them delegates from 17 Latin-American countries.

Telegrams of congratulations and best wishes for the conference were read from President Hoover, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the Presidents of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Venezuela and Haiti.

Simon J. Lubin, president of the Sacramento Regional Citizens' Council, sponsor of the meeting, was elected permanent president of the conference, and welcomed the delegates.

Responses were made in behalf of the English-speaking delegates by Capt. Leonard M. Cox, for the Spanish-speaking delegates by Francisco Goyzueta, secretary of the Guatemalan delegation and for the Portuguese-speaking delegates by Renato de Azevedo of Brazil.

The business sessions during the week will be taken up with round-table discussions.

Business and Professional Women Form World Federation at Geneva

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—History was made here Aug. 25 by the formation of an organization—the first of its kind in the world—which will be known as the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

The new body will have as its objects the promotion of friendly relations between the business and professional women of all countries, cooperation as regards their common interests and the setting up of high standards of service to their communities and to all countries. The conference which unanimously took this important step is attended by delegates from 18 countries meeting in Geneva at the invitation of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States.

Addressing the preliminary meeting of the leaders of the delegations who were responsible for drafting the constitution, Miss Lena M. Phillips, chairman of the convention, said, "It is a great adventure on which we are embarking. We are to be congratulated upon our opportunity to serve and the great responsibility which is ours," and it was evident that her thought was reflected in the wider body of the convention.

Discussion turned to the question of work in relation to middle and old age. "Not that there really is such a thing these days," one of the delegates remarked, following up the statement with a reminder that as time went on the frontiers of age were being pushed further and further into the distance through the habit of keeping that alert attitude of thought which made youth possible at any and every age. "But woman," she added, "must understand the necessity of entering life's work on a permanent basis." The tendency to regard work as merely a passing experience, she stated, had cast a real difficulty across the path of the woman worker. Her duty lay now in entering the working world in the firm determination to carry her part in it through to the highest ability that lay within her.

Gladys O'Donnell Wins Derby; Autogiros Thrill Race Crowd

Flying "Windmills" Show Advance—Army Stages Aerial Maneuver

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Three autogiros, more like windmills than airplanes, fascinated the throngs at the third day of the National Air Races with a spectacular demonstration of the advance made in the efficiency of this type of ship in the past year.

Notables of aviation, introduced by the public address system, thrilling speed races, mimic aerial warfare, formation flying and the arrival of derbies varied the day's program, but the autogiros claimed the most lasting interest of the 25,000 spectators at the Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds Airport.

Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell of Long Beach, Calif., was greeted by a throng that swarmed upon the field when she arrived in the large biplane which she flew from her home city to win the women's Pacific coast air derby and $3500 first prize.

In the throng was her husband, Lloyd O'Donnell, who assisted in placing a wreath emblematic of victory over her shoulders. She made the 2245 miles at an average sped of 156 miles an hour, with elapsed time of 15h. 13m. 16s. The last stop was Milwaukee.

Mrs. Mildred Morgan of Beverly Hills, Calif., arrived a few seconds after Mrs. O'Donnell to claim $2100. Miss Jean Larene of Kansas City was third for $1400. The secret of Mrs. O'Donnell's victory was said to be family cooperation, as her husband accompanied her in another ship and tuned up her motor at each control point.

The men's Class A Pacific derby from Seattle, Wash., was won by John

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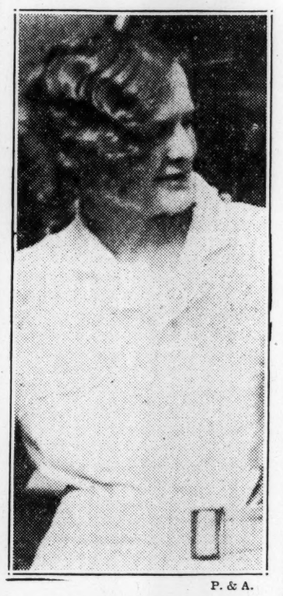
Swift as the Swallow



P. & A.

MRS. GLADYS O'DONNELL

BRITISH-GERMAN ACCORD SOUGHT ON COAL EXPORT

Prevention of Undercutting and Dumping Declared Imperative Move

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Establishment of an international coal selling organization similar to that operating in the steel industry will be discussed at conferences between British and German representatives arranged to be held here in September.

The Ministry of Labor has invited German delegates to confer in London on the question of hours of labor in mines, but numerous phases of the industry, particularly international marketing and dumping, will also be considered. Except on the questions of overtime the two countries reached an agreement on hours at Geneva in January and the London discussion will be resumed where that at Geneva ended.

E. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, believes the hours agreement can only be effective if accompanied by a scheme to regulate the coal trade in export markets. Under the coal mines act recently passed Britain's introduction of the 7½-hour day coincided with establishment of policies for district and national marketing. While this takes care of the domestic situation, the international position of the trade is considered to be unsatisfactory, pending the making of agreements with other coal-producing countries.

It is felt here that any discussion between Germany and Britain on coal is likely to do much toward international solution of the marketing problem. Each nation already realizes the problems of undercutting and dumping can only be restrained by international action.

Efforts in this direction were begun last year by Britain and Poland when both sides agreed they could not be parties to exploiting the export market by undercutting, and it was laid down to be unfair and unsatisfactory to allow coal consumers in noncoal-producing countries to purchase supplies at prices lower than those charged in the country of production.

It is hoped, if agreement can now be reached between British and German interests, it will afterward be found possible to extend it. Another important factor in the situation is price-cutting by Russia, which has actually invaded the Canadian anthracite market at prices lower than those of American producers, although coal has to be carried all the way from the Black Sea.

BRITISH MOTIVE IN INDIA CALLED 'IMPERIAL GAIN'

Native Disputes Englishman's Defense of Rule at Williamstown

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Great Britain's primary motive in India is economic and imperial gain, Syud Hossain, editor of the New Orient, declared before the Institute of Politics here Aug. 26, in an address which challenged reasons for justification of British rule in India previously advanced by Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar, former Ex-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lord Meston opened the first of three general conferences on India and Nationalism with a restatement of the argument he had previously developed that Nationalism in India is not true Nationalism, but only a movement of the orthodox Hindu group and linked closely with the Brahmanical doctrine of caste and all that is reactionary and unprogressive. He then defended British rule in India on the ground that it "has given India an intelligent, progressive, stable, clean and honest government."

"Indians," he said, "are being admitted to the public service in rapidly increasing numbers. England does not derive one cent of tribute from India, and 95 per cent of the men who have served there end their careers in relative poverty."

Claims Moslems Included

Tracing the gradual increase in autonomy granted to India since the reforms of 1919 and England's determination to gradually prepare India for self-government, Lord Meston referred to the possibility of dominion status and the new cry for complete independence by saying, "I can only ask once more for some picture of how an India which receives one or other of those concessions is going to hold its own in the competition of the world. Especially would I ask how

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SITUATION IN INDIA REPORTED ON MEND

PESHAWAR, India (AP)—The Malla Khel section of the Orakzais and Chamkannis, for some time forming one of the most belligerent of the border tribes, handed over to the authorities 20 of their leading chiefs as hostages Aug. 26.

The situation on the northwestern frontier was quieter with no signs of further trouble reported from Mohmand and other Afridi-inspected districts.

LONDON (AP) — The general situation in India was reported to be "distinctly easier" in an India Office review of events up to Aug. 23.

The gathering of tribes on the northwest frontier is still considered a threat, but peace moves are in progress.

The activities of the civil disobedience movement have lessened, although the boycott of foreign goods is still effective in many towns, and picketing, though on the decline, is still practiced.

PALESTINE MOSLEMS WANT OFFICIAL JOBS

JERUSALEM (AP)—The Jewish Teleographic Agency reports that jobless young Moslems, many of them graduates of European universities, have organized an association to oppose the appointment of foreign government officials in Palestine.

They urge the Government to fill positions with natives of Palestine as is being done in the neighboring states of Irak and Transjordania. The leaders of the association say that it is not directed against Jewish applicants for Government posts.

Page, Democrat, Named on Tariff Board; Inquiry Started on 27 Disputed Items

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover, on Aug. 26, named Thomas W. Page, low tariff Democrat, as his second appointee to the reorganized Federal Tariff Commission, to sit with Henry P. Fletcher, already named as chairman.

Mr. Page was former chairman of the Tariff Commission 1920-22, having been originally named by Woodrow Wilson. Later he resigned and since then has been connected with various economic research groups, and is now chairman of the council, Institute of Economics.

Simultaneously with Mr. Page's appointment it was learned that the Tariff Commission had taken the first step to investigate the tariff rates on 27 articles, and thereby put into operation the flexible clause of the act.

It is to this flexible provision that foreign nations have looked as a possible relief to increases in certain tariff schedules, and the commission's act will be the first test of the provision under the new rate structure.

Action of the commission is merely preliminary and paves the way for comprehensive investigations that will start Sept. 16 when Mr. Hoover will have the full commission named, and the reorganized group begins to function. The tariff law requires the commission to be appointed three months after enactment of the tariff. Mr. Fletcher will not take his post officially until that date.

Congressional resolutions have asked investigation of more than 100 rates. The 27 on which inquiry has begun include farm tools, pig iron, boots and shoes, woven wire fencing, cement, ultramarine blue, umbrellas, pipe organs, wood, flour, felt and straw hats, lumber, sheet glass, infants' wear and other products.

COTTON CROPS GAIN IN FRENCH TERRITORIES

Increased Production Expected to Cut Export From United States

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A colonial cotton association has been formed in France to reduce the dependence of the country on foreign importations. Studies and experiments are proceeding with a view to the development of cotton in the most favorable regions of overseas France.

The Government is collaborating with the association in stimulating production which will have the effect of cutting to a certain extent exports from the United States. A bulletin just to hand shows that French West Africa exported 6,500,000 kilograms or roughly 30,000 bales last year. This is greatly in excess of the previous year when 5,250,000 kilograms were produced. Togoland alone furnished 2,000,000 kilograms.

In northern Sudan and the white Volta district experiments continue. So far, the production is relatively negligible but it is gradually mounting. In 1926, 70 kilograms of seeds from northern Nigeria were sown. The yield was 3200 kilograms in that year and 7000 in 1929, reaching the figure of 15,750 kilograms this year. These results are regarded as encouraging and it is perhaps only a question of time for the Sudan and the Volta to yield substantial quantities of cotton.

The whole of the grain, it is declared, is sown each year in numerous native villages, and, regarding the sustained progress in production, it is permissible to envisage the future with great hope.

A favorable report has been made about Morocco where the harvest of the western region was treated by the factory of the cotton association at Casablanca and 34,000 kilos of fiber were produced. Grain was given to a number of planters. Algeria and Tunisia are also growing cotton, though special conditions render the development comparatively slow.

Then there is the Syrian section, which is going ahead more rapidly than was anticipated. In the state of Alaouites production has gone from 360 tons in a year to 641 and in the state of Syria from 570 tons to 2466. Hectares planted in the former state increased from 7500 to 13,000 and there is a methodical pursuit of enterprise for the augmentation and amelioration of cotton growing.

It is intimated that there is a momentary crisis due to low prices, but the opinion is expressed that after it is over the French cotton policy will manifest new force which will be based on experience and practice. It is felt that the future of this movement for stimulating cotton growing in the territories under French control is assured and will have undoubted economic influence.

Mexico to Pay National Debt in Block Plan

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Mexico's national indebtedness, including its agrarian debt and claims of foreigners for revolutionary damages, will be settled in one integral plan based upon Mexico's capacity to pay.

Montes de Oca, in whom rests Mexico's financial destinies, issued a statement, Aug. 25, in connection with his report to President Ortiz Rubio on the debt agreement signed with a group of international bankers at New York, July 25.

Thus far only the terms of payment of the national external debt and the national railway debt have been agreed upon, the report stated, but the terms of payment of other phases of the debt are being studied and when a system of payment has been worked out it will be presented to Congress for approval as part of the integral plan.

In addition to the agricultural debt and revolutionary claims the plan contemplates an agreement to pay the regular interior debt and bank debt of Mexico.

The total of the external debt, apart from the railway debt, was reduced by the international bankers agreement approximately 45 per cent, from $485,770,221 to $267,493,250, to come within Mexico's capacity to pay. The economy achieved was due chiefly to virtual cancellation of unpaid back interest.

World Court Names Sir Cecil Hurst

By the Associated Press

The Hague

SIR CECIL HURST has been appointed a member of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction by the Permanent Court of International Justice, taking the place of Charles E. Hughes, who recently resigned.

Mr. Hughes withdrew from the World Court bench after being nominated in February for Chief Justice of the United States.

Co-operatives Plan World Buying System

Vienna Congress Projects Unifying Move Backed by International Bank

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A proposal to establish an international coöperative banking fund, as a preliminary to the formation of a great international coöperative bank, which would centralize the finances of the whole coöperative movement, was brought forward by a special commission before the 600 delegates, from all parts of the world, who are attending the thirteenth congress of the International Coöperative Alliance, which opened here Aug. 25 under the presidency of Vaino Tanner, former Premier of Finland.

The banking commission rejected the Russian delegates' proposal to stand aloof from the Bank for International Settlements and instead requested each national coöperative bank to make representations to its government for greater influence on the part of the coöperative banks in the international body.

The banking commission, and a number of other groups, have been meeting to consider such questions as the establishment of an international wholesale purchase organization for the coöperative movement and the development of coöperative insurance on similar lines.

Huge Growth Reported

The coöperative press, with its 4000 publications, has also considered the question of closer coöperation and the possibility of forming a central headquarters during the coming years. The colossal resources which would be behind such institutions is indicated by the report of a central committee presented to the conference by the secretary, Henry J. May, England.

The Central Committee reported that there are at present 56,000,000 individual members in the International Coöperative Alliance, compared with the total of 20,000,000 in 1913.

The movement was stated to be spreading throughout the world with greater impetus each year. In 1913 there were 23 countries represented in the alliance; in 1929 the number of countries was 40. Among the organizations that have become affiliated with the alliance since the Stockholm conference of 1927 are groups at Reykjavik, Iceland; Lahore and Calcutta, India, and branches in Mexico and Smyrna.

A growth equally significant marks the turnover of wholesale or productive business. Among 26 national wholesale societies, business totaling £327,500,000 ($1,637,500,000) was done in 1928, marking an increase of 47 per cent over the business of 1926. The figure is the more notable in that during the period prices fell in many countries, with the consequence that the actual increase represents a larger advance than the figures indicate.

Russia Leads in World Trade

Meanwhile a scheme is being considered for the furtherance of intertrading between national society members and the International Coöperative Wholesale Society. A definite step to this end has been taken by the establishment of an international agency in London, a step which predicates a definite intention of policy.

Russia led the world in international coöperative trade during 1928, the latest years for which returns are available. Business totaling £91,800,000 was done by Russia; England took second place with trade amounting to £87,735,282. The Russian figure rose from £39,121,300 in 1926. The English increase, while quite large was less emphatic, the 1926 total being £75,292,233.

Figures dealing with the imports of national societies reveal that there is a great field of exploration for the interchange of commodities which

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Farm Board Abandons Cotton Buying; Rate of Loans Fixed for Coöperative

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—No provisions for stabilization operations to support cotton are contained in the Federal Farm Board's plans for financing the 1930 crop announced here, and it is indicated that the policy has been abandoned, as well as the 1929 policy of lending to cotton coöperatives on a fixed-value basis.

The Farm Board thereby does in the cotton market what it previously did in regard to wheat, where, in the face of a sharply declining price, it reversed the policy on which it had embarked last year, and refused to make additional purchases. Stabilization in cotton formed the backbone of its policy in 1929, and the board invested a sum approaching $60,000,000 in cotton operations.

A year ago the board decided to lend up to 16 cents a pound on seasonal pool cotton but this year, according to the official announcement, it has been found unwise to lend on this basis. Instead, the board will lend up to 90 per cent of the value of seasonal pool cotton "where located." The advance on optional pool cotton will be 80 per cent of its value. These figures will be revised if the cotton market advances, James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the board, said.

While the board intends to engage in no stabilization during this year, the American Cotton Coöperative Association, which is the national coöperative through which the board deals with the cotton growers, is arranging to take over and hold approximately 1,250,000 bales of the 1930 crop.

Despite the small outlay this year, the board will still have a heavy investment in cotton as a result of its decision to hold off the market the cotton bought last year.

E. F. Creekmore, vice-president and general manager of the American Cotton Coöperative Association, made the announcement of policy through the Farm Board office.

NANKING ASKS NORTHERNERS TO SURRENDER

Chiang Promises Pardon If Rebels Give Up—Seeks Chang Hsueh Liang Aid

PROBLEM OF 'REDS' IS YET UNSETTLED

Nationalist Munition Train Blown Up—Reward Is Offered for Cities

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Following the recent defeat of the Northerners by President Chiang Kai-shek, resulting in the recapture of Tsinan, occupation of half of Shantung Province and assertion of terrific pressure on the Lunghai Railway front, which is the strongest held by the Northern lines, Nanking, on Aug. 26, made a determined bid for successful termination of the war in a proclamation addressed to officers and men of the Northern army, promising pardon and incorporation in the national armies if they will surrender. The offer was made in pamphlets dropped from airplanes.

This action follows up demoralization of the Northern armies, the Shansiites losing 40,000 men in Shantung and it is also believed a move to win support of Gen. Chang Hsueh Liang, Mukden leader, who is holidaying at Pei Tai Ho, northern beach resort, besieged by envoys of both sides bidding his assistance in a final effort which will turn the scales. Hitherto Gen. Chang Hsueh Liang, although nominally pro-Nanking, has maintained a traditional independence, but the stage has been reached in the civil war when his participation either way becomes the deciding factor.

Backing Nanking's peace move, are plans to redouble efforts along the Lunghai Railway to smash Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang but it is unlikely that Nanking desires to push farther north as it already holds a long line of communications with difficulty, while the Communist menace in the Yangtse Valley, although temporarily quiescent, is not yet suppressed.

Nanking continues to keep a watchful eye on the Yangtse situation where Communists, after the Changsha raid, strongly hold southern Kiangsi without showing definite intention of moving, but the uncertainty continues. Reports along the Kiangsi-Hunan border indicate a new Communist activity, the strength of which it is impossible to gauge but Nationalist forces have evacuated the area, allowing Communists to occupy Liuyang, 30 miles east of Changsha, reviving anxiety in the latter city.

Foreigners Leave Changsha

SHANGHAI (AP)—Because of the precarious condition at Changsha, Hunan Province capital, threatened by 5000 Communists, all foreign women and children began leaving that city Aug. 26 moving toward Hankow.

Witness Says Milk Supply Was Ruined

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Food racketeers are contaminating the milk of dealers who refuse to charge the public high prices so that it turns sour within a short time and is unsalable, according to witnesses in the Attorney-General's investigation of food profiteering here on Aug. 25. At the same time John R. Shea, suspended supervisor of the kosher squad of the department of public markets, was arrested and released on $2500 bail on an indictment handed down by the Queens County grand jury charging him with accepting a bribe.

Miss Regina Hirshberg of Brooklyn, the first woman to testify in the milk inquiry, charged that the head of a dairy company had come into her shop, threatened her, because she was charging only 5 cents a quart for milk, deliberately put tablets into her milk supply that soured it and laughed at her when she said she would ask the police to protect her.

Not long after the visit of this man, the witness said, pickets appeared before her store and drivers who attempted to deliver milk were interfered with. She was told that knives would be used if she persisted and declared that in one instance she believed she had seen drivers threatened with blades.

Mill Strike Ends in North Carolina

BESSEMER CITY, N. C. (AP)—The two textile plants of the American mills here, whose 700 employees walked out Aug. 18 in protest against a wage cut, resumed operations Aug. 25 with a partial force.

George R. Spencer, superintendent of the mill, asserted "practically all" the strikers returned to work, but this was denied by strike leaders who placed the number at "about half." Spencer said both plants were in full operation.

An agreement for ending the strike was reached Saturday, the management promising to restore the wage scale to the level in force before the strike. The strikers receded from a demand for a reduction in rent on houses owned by the mill.

FLINT URGES STATESMANSHIP IN DRY ISSUE

Recommends Doing Away With Political Maneuvering

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—An appeal for statesmanship rather than political maneuvering in dealing with the prohibition question was issued by Charles W. Flint, chancellor of Syracuse University, in a reply made public on Aug. 24 to Judge W. S. Andrews, head of the Onondaga branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, in which the chancellor urges that both sides get together on the issue.

The chancellor criticizes in his letter the association's advocacy of repeal as premature, since it had proposed no substitute program. Such slogans as "leave it to the states" and "restore it to the people," in use by the association, evaded the practical issue of "what is the way out?" he declared.

Challenging the sincerity of the association in its professed desire to eradicate the evils attending prohibition to the extent of being willing "to wage relentless war on them," the Chancellor's proposal for joint effort to this end follows:

"I will undertake to secure the consent of ten or fifteen men without regard to their convictions on the wet-dry issue, to match ten or fifteen men of your organization, including its officers and strongest men, these two groups to form an organization to act for it, also to coöperate with federal, state and local officers, and with all others in suppressing bootlegging and all attendant evils and in promoting observance of the existing laws while they are on the books."

It was his belief, the Chancellor's letter continues, that such coöperation, undertaken "in good faith," would clear up 50 per cent of the so-called prohibition evils before Christmas and between 85 and 95 per cent within a year.

"I know of no higher nor more direct service that could be rendered our community and our city than to coöperate on this," he adds.

Chancellor Flint quoted Judge Andrews' reply to the question put to him in a previous letter as to whether the association really meant to "encourage obedience" to the Eighteenth Amendment, as declared in its articles of incorporation, as follows: "'Thousands have rationalized their violation of the laws supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, so drawing a line between laws that should be obeyed and those that should be defied as to include these supporting laws in the latter group.'" Then the Chancellor asked:

"How can any of these with consistency join an organization one of whose avowed purposes is to 'favor and encourage obedience' to the very laws whose violation they feel classes them with the early Christian martyrs?"

"Over against these 'thousands,'" he continued, "I think I am not exaggerating when I say there are actually 'millions' today who agree with President Hoover: 'If citizens do not like a law, their honest duty as men and women is to discourage the violation; their right is openly to work for its repeal.'"

Mrs. Healy Elected by Women Voters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Mary T. Healy, of Boston, has been reappointed chairman of the education committee of the National League of Women Voters, Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, acting president of the league, has announced.

Mrs. Healy, long a leader in women's circles of Boston, has served the National League as head of its Education Committee for the past three years during which time she has made some important studies and published a pamphlet on "The Problems of State Aid to Education," and an "Outline for a Study of Rural Schools. She is president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and has been president of the Boston Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's City Club, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

In continuing the work in the National League Mrs. Healy will assist in directing the activities of state leagues in their efforts to secure satisfactory compulsory school attendance laws and will also turn her attention to the item of "Free distribution and agency for the selection of textbooks," which the league delegations at their convention in April voted to place on their "Study program."

Mrs. William J. Carson of Philadelphia was appointed chairman of the Committee on the Legal Status of Women to succeed Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge of Chicago, and Miss Elizabeth P. Andrews of Pomfret, Conn., was made chairman of the Special Committee on Immigration problems.

RUSSIAN ROYALISTS PLAN SOVIET FIGHT

PARIS (AP)—Persons close to Grand Duke Cyril, claimant of the Russian throne, said Aug. 25 that backers of the Grand Duke had joined with the bourgeois elements led by Gen. Eugene Miller for a world-wide propaganda program against the rulers of Soviet Russia.

The first move was the publication in the newspaper La Renaissance, of the proposals of the Cyrilists, and the step is considered important in White Russian circles here. The paper is the organ of rather mild Russian groups which desire the overthrow of the Russian rulers but lack a definite plan such as held by the supporters of Cyril.

Heretofore all the groups were unable to form a solid front against what they consider the "tottering" Soviet State. It is said the joining was hastened by reports that Kulaks—well-to-do peasants who have been much oppressed by Communists—are ready to rebel in the region of Vladivostok.

LON CHANEY HAS PASSED ON

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP) — Lon Chaney, whose screen characterizations won him the sobriquet of "the man of a thousand faces," passed on here Aug. 26. Wholly self-educated, he was a voracious reader and a student of many subjects. He wrote the Encyclopedia Brittanica's chapter on screen makeup.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.—STATION WJAR

CRAFTSMANSHIP BY BOYS TO WIN COLLEGE AWARDS

Contest in Building Model Coach Arranged by Motor Interests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Every boy in the United States between the ages of 12 and 19 inclusive has an opportunity to win one of four $5000 university scholarships in a model Napoleonic coach-building contest sponsored by the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild. Total awards, to be made to first and second place winners in each state and in the two groups — junior, from 12 to 15 inclusive, and senior, from 16 to 19 inclusive—amount to more than $50,000.

Two of the university scholarships will be awarded in the senior group, and the winners may choose their own college for a four-year course. The two junior winners will also receive four-year scholarships that will be held in trust by the guild until the boys are ready to enter the college of their own choice. Other awards include cash prizes for first and second place winners in each state, and a trip to Detroit. Special awards will be given for details of craftsmanship, such as decorating, upholstery, metal work, and so on.

Formation of the guild, to be composed of boy craftsmen for the purpose of encouraging perpetuation of the workmanship ideals of the ancient guilds, is announced at the same time as the opening of the contest. Boys interested in fine tool work may enroll at any General Motors agency, including dealers handling Cadillac-LaSalle, Buick, Oldsmobile, Oakland-Pontiac, and Chevrolet cars, without entrance fees or dues.

Complete working drawings of a Napoleonic coach and full information as to the terms of the contest will be given each boy who enters in the competition. An honorary board of judges to pass on the boys' craftsmanship and make the awards is comprised of nationally known educators.

"Dan" Beard, national commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, is honorary president of the guild, and William A. Fisher, president of the Fisher Body Corporation, is active president.

PERUVIAN JUNTA TO BRING LEGUIA BACK FOR TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment. A decree also was issued reopening the port of Mollendo to all kinds of commerce.

Insurgent Head Refuses Invitation of the Junta

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Chilean official quarters Aug. 25 averred that the Peruvian Cruiser Almirante Grau with President Leguia and his family aboard was still at Callao, Peru.

In the same quarters it was said that Col. Sanchez Cerro, leader of the insurgent movement in southern Peru, had rejected an invitation to come to Lima from the new military junta, and was still at Arequipa. Col. Sanchez Cerro was said to have refused the summons because he considered the junta had been formed by Leguia himself. Arequipa dispatches said he had issued a manifesto to the civil and military authorities in central and southern Peru.

"First, President Leguia resigned," it read, "second, the military junta called me to Lima to join the provisional government, which it appears was formed by the resigning President. "Third, I have decided not to go to Lima just now. I am continuing to organize the army and shall maintain order within the natural limits of patriotic citizenship."

Peru's Deposed Leader Had Colorful Career

By HARRY W. FRANTZ

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—An insurance agent who disliked politics but became dictator of his country, only to fall finally at the hands of military enemies, the story of Augusto B. Leguia, deposed President of Peru, has dramatic values worthy of any novel.

During the last decade, Leguia has enjoyed every appellation that the world confers on the strong and the determined; Americans have called him "the Roosevelt of South America," while Europeans have termed him the "Mussolini of Peru." His personality was reputed to symbolize decision and power, and his overnight downfall therefore came as a surprise to all except a few economists who have seen him enmeshed in the net of world-wide economic depression.

In 1903, Leguia was the Lima agent for a New York insurance company. He acquired an adeptness at finance which resulted in his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer over a depleted treasury. He became President in 1908, and in the following year was the center of an attempted coup d'état.

Seized at night and dragged from his palace, Leguia in the face of threats refused to resign. The incident gave rise to a national tradition of his personal courage which tided over many emergencies.

His enemies were more successful in a coup during 1913. He was hurried at night to a tug-boat which took him to Panama. From 1914 to 1918 he lived in London, where he was president of the Latin American Chamber of Commerce.

Back in Lima in 1919, Leguia was received with popular acclaim, and upon election to the Presidency, he proceeded to put into effect the political and social ideas which he had derived, in part, from his residence abroad.

"Deeds, not words!" was his motto, and he adopted a 15-hour per day personal program, which left him only the midnight hours for private visitors. Education, irrigation, sanitation, and aviation were features in his program, and in every field of endeavor he sought the aid of the best foreign technical advisers. American naval experts, Spanish police officials, English postal and telegraphic authorities, and American customs experts aided him in fulfilling his program.

The modernization of education was a particular hobby. "The universities turn out poets and babblers, when Peru of today cries aloud for trained men of action," Leguia declared.

In his international policies, Leguia spared no effort to cultivate the closest relations with the United States. At the Havana conference in 1928, the Peruvian delegation was active in defense of the United States in the face of attacks against the Nicaraguan policy, and the delegation also initiated the proposal that all Latin-American countries, sharing its benefits, should aid in the defense of the Panama Canal. He actively supported the Pan-American program.

President Leguia gained international plaudits for his part in settling the long-standing Tacna-Arica controversy with Chile, a settlement preceded by resumption of diplomatic relations. A year ago there was active agitation in several capitals in favor of the Nobel Prize for the Peruvian President.

American Embassy Takes in Daughters of Leguia

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ferdinand L. Mayer, American Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, advised the State Department Aug. 26 he had granted asylum to two daughters of President Leguia and their children in his house. Alfredo Larrinaga, son-in-law of President Leguia, also sought and received asylum there.

Simultaneously, the department heard from William C. Burdett, American Consul, that American citizens in the Lima-Callao district and their property were not endangered.

Mr. Mayer's message, which was timed at 4 p. m., Aug. 25, said a committee consisting of the American Chargé d'Affaires, the papal Nuncio, the Chilean Ambassador and the German and Japanese Ministers was delegated at a meeting of the diplomatic corps to call upon the committee in power and request assurances of protection both for foreign nationals, business interests and diplomatic missions. Ample protection was assured the diplomats by General Ponce, who said he had declared martial law to enforce order.

The Chargé cabled to the department a translation of a ministry statement announcing the Council of Government. The statement concluded by saying a commission charged with informing the insurgent leader, Col. Sanchez Cerro of the events which have occurred in the city would proceed by airplane to confer with him. It was said the council would include Colonel Cerro as soon as he arrived in Lima.

CRIMINOLOGISTS AT PRAGUE

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The Tenth International Congress of Criminologists was opened here Aug. 25 by Dr. Meissner, Minister of Justice, Sanford Bates of Boston, Superintendent of Federal Prisons, Edward Cass, Secretary of the New York Criminological Society and Hart Hustings were elected vice-presidents.

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Bankers See Signs of Better Business

REPORTS of a poll conducted among the bankers of the United States show two-thirds of them looking forward to better business for the fall.

Signs of improvement are already apparent, according to a private survey made for the officers of one of the country's largest banks. Similar indications also were shown in a survey by a nation-wide utility system.

'MISRULE' CHARGE STIRS NEW YORK; CLEAN-UP SEEN

Ewald Case Starts Action—Appeal Division to Make Minor Court Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With the uncovering by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, of further evidence, Aug. 25, of alleged buying and selling of public office in New York City, public indignation over charges of Tammany "misrule" here is being stirred as it has not been since the days of Gov. William Sulzer and Mayor Gaynor. In high political quarters it was declared that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt could not close his eyes to the situation and that Tammany, having failed of its own accord to clean house, must now be made to do it.

That even highest judicial officers in the State regard a house-cleaning as necessary, was indicated when the appellate division of the Supreme Court, first department, announced its decision to Governor Roosevelt on Aug. 25 to undertake the inquiry into the minor judiciary of Manhattan and Bronx Counties in response to his request of a week ago as a result of revelations in the case of George F. Ewald, former Magistrate, whose appointment to the bench three years ago was allegedly bought. Samuel Seabury, formerly Justice of the Court of Appeals and Democratic candidate in 1916 for Governor of New York State, was appointed referee to conduct the investigation and to report its progress.

The appelate division's decision left unanswered the widely expressed legal opinion that its power in such an inquiry was limited to the examination of the magistracy and did not include an examination into the manner in which magistrates were appointed.

Governor Roosevelt's comment on the court's statement at his home in Hyde Park was that he was "very happy that the investigation will be made."

Charles C. Burlingham, president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, who was one of the first to urge the Governor's intervention here, also voiced his pleasure over the decision and declared that the court "could not have selected a better man than Judge Seabury to sit as referee."

Judge Seabury, who is in London at present, is expected to return to New York, Sept. 6.

In pursuance of the trail opened into alleged corrupt politics practices in the Tammany method of city rule, Mr. Tuttle declared, in new information forwarded to Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, on Aug. 25, that Martin J. Healy, Tammany district leader to whom the $10,000 cash transaction antedating the Ewald appointment was said to have been paid, also was the recipient of $2000 from Jacob Cash, formerly City Marshal, on the day the latter was appointed to this six-year post in 1927.

Checks, together with bank account entries, were in his possession, Mr. Tuttle asserted, that told the complete story of this transaction.

With the exception of the Cash testimony, the status of the Ewald case before the federal grand jury remains unchanged, Mrs. Ewald, Mr. Healy and Mr. Tommaney still facing contempt proceedings because of their refusal to testify on the ground of incriminating or degrading themselves.

New York Greets First Polish Ship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The story of a small nation's struggle against odds to establish a navy and merchant marine of its own is behind the arrival here on Aug. 26 of the Polonia, of the Baltic-American Line, the first vessel to cross the Atlantic flying the Polish flag. Its arrival in this port was hailed by American Poles as a national event of great importance.

Following the war, Poland found itself with half a dozen admirals, a couple of navy vessels, a few barges, a river to the sea called the Vistula, 25 miles of undeveloped seacoast adjoining the Free City of Danzig and large maritime aspirations.

Encouraged by Americans, Poland decided to build a port of its own. It did so and called it Gdynia. Four years ago the Poles started building ships, and today vessels sail from Gdynia to virtually every important port in Europe and to the United States. The port has become a major outlet for products from a number of Baltic countries.

HUNGARIAN ARCHDUKE LOSES THRONE CHANCE

BUDAPEST (AP)—Place and date of the marriage of the Archduke Albrecht were given by a semiofficial source on Aug. 26 as a London registry office, July 26. His wedding to Mme. Irene Lelbach, a commoner, invalidated his pretensions to the Hungarian throne.

The same authority said on Aug. 26 that Prince Otto, sole hope now of the Hungarian Legitimists, had bestowed the title of Countess Lovary upon the Archduke's wife.

Filene's BOSTON

When shoes match bag—a smart link-up!

Nowadays, the smart woman hardly buys anything in "ones." When she proudly discovers one unusual accessory, she promptly looks for another to link up with it in a clever ensemble. What better link-up could there be than shoes and bag, since so many people judge us first by our hands and feet? A suede bag with suede shoes, a kid bag with kid shoes, or both of combination leathers that match—there are many possibilities. One smart woman recently at the Molitor swimming pool fête in Paris, even linked it further with cunning tri-color enamel clasp on both opera pump and bag.

Black suede and alligator zipper bag, $5. Street floor

Black suede and alligator oxfords, $12.75. Fifth floor

Maryland Plans Drought Measures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—A committee of 29 influential men has been appointed by Albert C. Ritchie, Governor, to devise plans for relieving distress caused in Maryland by the drought.

The committee which was named following a conference of leaders in business, agriculture, industry, railroads and finance, is composed of 12 representatives of the farming interests, nine bankers, three railroad executives, two representatives of general business and three State Agricultural College officials. Waldo Newcomer, president of the Baltimore Clearing House Association, is chairman.

Heavy representation of bankers was due to Governor Ritchie's belief that the solution to the problems raised by the drought lies largely in finding means to extend credit to those farmers who have exhausted their resources and would be unable to obtain further credit unassisted.

Formation of the committee was a preliminary measure. Later a meeting of the committee will be called to consider a definite and comprehensive program of relief.

Treviranus Modifies Border Issue Stand

KOENIGSBERG, Ger. (AP) — Gottfried Treviranus, the German Cabinet member who on Aug. 10 stirred Poland by predicting that Germany one day would regain the eastern territory lost in the war, has repeated his demand for revision of the German-Polish boundary, but qualifies it somewhat.

"However necessary I personally regard the revision of those treaties," he said, "nevertheless the time for such action can be fixed only when the internal strength of our people gives us the assurance that we are strong enough to insist upon our demand. Otherwise the harm will be much greater than the benefit. Were I the Foreign Minister I would not give the Poles the opportunity of having this problem discussed at Geneva and shelved."

The Polish press raised strong objections and the German Chargé d'Affaires at Warsaw called upon the Foreign Minister, August Zaleski, to assure him that the German Minister had no thought of changing the frontier by force.

Manchester, Eng., Pipes Lake Water

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAWES WATER, Eng.—Manchester is proceeding apace with the scheme for adding Hawes Water in the Lake District to her list of sources of water supply. The beginnings of many roads have already been cut around here, and a miniature town is springing up to carry out the ambitious plan.

The aqueduct will measure 73 miles, and of this distance 31 miles will be tunneled underground. Manchester's chief water supply is Thirlmere, also in the Lake District, and the connection is made by means of pipes 95¾ miles in length.

Hawes Water is not so grand as Windermere, nor so lovely as Derwentwater, nor so wild as Wastwater, but it has a distinct character of classical repose that gives it a powerful individual charm, and some apprehension is not unnaturally felt whether the culmination of the scheme will not spoil its beauty to some extent. The Manchester Corporation, however, has a reputation for enlightenment in these matters.

TO FOUND SOUTH SEA COLONY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Alain Gerbault, the young French sportsman, who sailed 45,000 miles around the world alone in his sloop Firecrest, is building a second Firecrest for another trip to the South Seas. But this time he is going to stay there and found a colony, he said, and return to Europe only for visits. He arrived here Aug. 25 as guest of the American Cruising Club. He will remain in the United States about a month.

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AIR MAIL ISSUE RAISED IN BIDS FOR TWO LINES

Services From New York and Atlanta to Los Angeles on Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—More letters will take wings as the result of the Post Office Department's action in opening bids for two new transcontinental air mail routes: One to speed correspondence from New York to Los Angeles, and the other to put southern mail behind the roar of propellers between Los Angeles and Atlanta, Ga.

Unusual interest in the bids due to legal questions aroused by qualifications of bidders caused the rooms of W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General, to be jammed as he opened the bids at noon. On the New York-Los Angeles route two bids were received: A joint bid by the Western Air Express and the Trans-Continental Air Transport for 97½ per cent of the maximum rates; and second, a bid from the United Avigation Company of Pittsburgh, of 64 per cent of maximum rates.

On the other route, Atlanta to Los Angeles, only one bid was received—a joint bid from the Robertson Aircraft Corporation, St. Louis, and the Southwest Aircraft Express, for 100 per cent of maximum rates.

Interest centers on the United Avigation Company's bid and legal features surrounding. In advance advertisements the Postmaster-General announced that only companies with six months' experience in night flying would be qualified to make bids. The Avigation Company was only recently formed as the result of consolidation of three companies: United States Airways, Kansas City; Pittsburgh Airways of Pennsylvania, and Ohio Airways; and none of these companies have had the required night flying experience.

It is understood that the avigation company is prepared to contest the legality of the post office requirement for night flying experience, if its low bid is rejected. The Post Office Department, however, has authority to give the contract to the "lowest responsible bidder," so that other considerations besides immediate economy may play a part in the ultimate decision.

Commenting on the bids, the Post Office Department said, in part:

"The first route will run from New York City, via Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Ind., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Amarillo, Tex. (or from St. Louis via Tulsa to Amarillo, either or both routes), and Albuquerque, N. M., to Los Angeles, Calif., and return, a distance one way of approximately 2559 miles.

"The second route will run from Atlanta, Ga., via Birmingham, Ala., Dallas, Forth Worth and El Paso, Tex., and via such points in New Mexico and Arizona as may be designated to Los Angeles, Calif., and return, a distance one way of 2008 miles."

Government Helium Output Increased

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With a helium output of 9,801,060 cubic feet during the year ended June 30, 1930, the United States Government produced more gas than in any previous year, the Department of Commerce reports.

The helium plant near Amarillo, Tex., designed, built and operated by the Bureau of Mines, was in commission during only 10 months of the fiscal year, yet in this time set a record by turning out 800,000 cubic feet more than was produced in any one year at the former Fort Worth plant.

The Amarillo plant was operated at only a fraction of its present capacity during the fiscal year, according to the report, since it is capable of turning out 24,000,000 cubic feet a year. The demand for helium is smaller at present than the capacity of the plant, the report adds, and therefore production is kept at a low ratio.

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*Be sure it's a Merton L. Cushman Shop

NEW YORK

1200 Cars Shipped Abroad by Women

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There is a decided feminine influence in foreign automobile touring, the American Automobile Association has found in a mid-season analysis which shows that approximately 1200 American women owners shipped or will ship their cars abroad this year.

Cases of transportation, passport and passenger arrangements handled by the A. A. A. during the first six months of 1930 reveal that 20 per cent of the cars were owned, registered, insured and transported in women's names.

Among the facts revealed are the following:

The average American motor tour in Europe extends over a period of from three to six months. Motorists from California and other far western states usually plan a tour of from nine months to a year. Bremerhaven, Hamburg, Cherbourg and Havre are the most popular ports of entry to the Continent.

New Yorkers lead in the number of people touring abroad in their own cars. Residents of Illinois are second. The average party touring Europe by automobile is composed of four persons.

The A. A. A. has representatives in 30 foreign ports of entry for service to tourists. This service includes arrangements for transportation, insurance, handling of taxes, visés and delivery of gasoline and oil at docks so that cars may be driven away from steamers.

SUMMER RETURNS TO GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON (AP)—Only a few days ago London newspapers were headlining "coldest August for 50 years," and similar captions, called forth by a prolonged spell of dismal, wet weather and low temperatures lasting from the early part of July.

Summer returned to England Aug. 26 all of a sudden and by mid-afternoon the mercury reading was 84 degrees in the shade.

REPORTS HUNGER IN RUSSIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—There is widespread hunger in Russia today, largely because of the heavy export schedules the Soviet authorities have undertaken in order to equalize the imports necessary for their five-year program, according to Prof. Samuel N. Harper of the University of Chicago here Aug. 24 aboard the steamship Dresden, of the North German Lloyd.

MAIDEN RUN TO HAVANA

HAVANA (AP) — The Ward Liner Morro Castle arrived on its maiden voyage from New York, Aug. 26, in 59 hours, some nine hours less than the record for the run made by the Cunarder Mauretania.

DOWN!

2824 survivors of our men's suit stock must move along to make way for new Fall merchandise!

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419 were $45
462 were $50
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BRITISH COTTON REPORT DECRIES INDIAN METHODS

Welfare Work Is Urgently Needed at Bombay Mills, Says Expert

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—That the welfare of Indian cotton operatives requires not so much the payment of higher wages as the judicious spending of the operatives' earnings by the millowner toward their improvement, is the view of Arno S. Pearse in a report recently published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Mr. Pearse is severely critical of the millowners, particularly those in Bombay, who, he says, possess a good deal of antiquated machinery and whose operatives are inefficient. "Welfare work among Indian cotton operatives is more needed than in any other country," writes Mr. Pearse, who goes on to say that the reproach has often been made to the Bombay millowners by Government and private investigators that they are out of touch with their workpeople.

Mr. Pearse is of the opinion that a system such as is in force at certain mills in Madras, where the families are decently housed, children and adults schooled to read and write, half-timers are fed and all made to realize the advantages of sanitation, is the only means of raising Bombay's low class of labor to higher efficiency The worker in India, more than anywhere else, has to be taught how to spend his earnings to the greatest advantage of himself and his family At present his ignorance and his permanent dependence on the money lender make him dissatisfied and an easy prey to the political agitator.

It is Mr. Pearse's opinion that it may take some years before the Indian mills will be able to supply their market entirely with their own manufactured goods, but that the time is sure to come. The textile machinery which is being sent to India is being bought for the one purpose of producing the goods which Lancashire has been in the habit of supplying to these countries.

When India obtained her fiscal freedom, says Mr. Pearse, Lancashire's largest customer for cotton goods was turned into a formidable competitor, who will every year become stronger and stronger, and even today India is in such a position that she need not be apprehensive of the competition of her first teacher, though this position is partly due to the protective tariff. Lancashire's chance for the future is in fine counts, but these for the time being are in disrepute.

If it was a mistake to give India fiscal autonomy, Mr. Pearse concluded, it cannot now he helped, and the sooner we reconcile ourselves to this situation the more harmonious will the relations between the two countries become.

GLADYS O'DONNELL WINS WOMEN'S AIR DERBY TO CHICAGO

(Continued from Page 1)

Blum of Seattle, Wash. His elapsed time was 18h. 24m. 31.1s. for 2100 miles. He arrived shortly after Mrs. O'Donnell and had to dodge the contestants in a race around the field course. Nicholas Mamer of Spokane, Wash., was second, and Floyd Keadle of Portland, Ore., was third They are to divide $7000 in prizes.

Five monoplanes and a biplane went up in the 50-mile free-for-all race for men with engines of 1000 cubic inch piston displacement. The biplane, piloted by Charles Holman of Minneapolis, took the lead on the second lap of the five-mile course and held it all the way. He maintained a more constant altitude than his rivals, who dove for advantages at the pylons and then lost speed climbing up again. The small white monoplane E. O. Howard's special ship, last to get off, passed one rival after another until it finished second. Holman made better than 166 miles per hour and Howard 162 miles. Holman was awarded $1000 and the E. F. McDonald Jr. trophy, named after the explorer and yachtsman.

Ninety, two-motored army bombing biplanes took the air in an impressive demonstration of war strategy. Their movements were controlled by radiocast, which the crowd could hear on the public address system. The big ships looked slow and awkward in comparison to a fleet of 12 small pursuit or fighting planes which dove at them in mimic attacks. The big ships, known as the Second Bombardment group, in command of Capt. Henry Pascale, and the pursuit planes, composed of the 17th and 27th Squadrons, led by Capt. V. H. Strahn, gave the spectators a graphic idea of modern aerial warfare.

The autogiros with stunted wings, supported by great blades as long as the ship itself revolving horizontally overhead, displayed speed as well as accurate maneuverability and their special talent for landing without flying headway. They were flown by Harold F. Pitcairn, James G. Ray and C. J. Faulkner of the Philadelphia aeronautical interests under the Pitcairn banner. Two of them were flown to Chicago from Philadelphia in less than seven hours.

It is asserted that the revolving wings cannot lose their flying speed, as they are not connected with the motor, but rotate entirely by windmill action. Their safety, therefore, is unaffected by motor failure. They are free, it is claimed, from the danger of tailspins and stalls. They climb sharply from restricted fields and land vertically under control. The small wings give little support, serving mostly as mounts for the banking controls.

Campaign for Safe Flying Planned to Aid Aviation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Plans for an intensive campaign to promote safe flying as a means of developing public confidence in aviation were announced by the National Aeronautic Association following adoption of a resolution to that end at the final session of the association's annual convention here on Aug. 25.

Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, was reëlected president of the association and the influence of Dwight W. Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico, whose sponsorship of aviation has contributed greatly to its progress, was added to the association through his election as N. A. A. governor for New Jersey.

As the first step in the safety campaign the association voted to support Mr. Bingham's proposed amendment to the Air Commerce Act of 1926, providing for the investigation of air mishaps. Another resolution favored elimination of the tax on gasoline used for aviation purposes as a means of "quickening the pace of American aviation." Establishment of air mail service between the United States and Alaska was also urged.

W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, said the Government was especially anxious to encourage the use of air mail between North and South America, holding that it can be an important factor in developing social and commercial relations which have until lately been hindered because of the length of time required for communications.

They Stood—and Stand—Valiantly That Others May Reap the Benefit

LEADERS IN A FAMOUS MOVEMENT

Upper Row, Left to Right—(1) Alice Paul, (2) Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, (3) Lucy Stone, (4) Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Lower Row, Left to Right—(5) Judge Florence E. Allen, (6) Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, (7) Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, (8) Mrs. Maud Wood Park, (9) Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser.

Ten Years of Woman Suffrage Show Steady Gain in Power

(Continued from Page 1)

soon as they obtained the vote. The first Congress which women helped to elect passed the Cable Act in 1922, giving women who married foreigners the right to retain their independent citizenship. Formerly a woman citizen marrying a foreigner automatically lost her citizenship and could regain it only by a long naturalization process. On July 3, 1930, President Hoover signed an amendment to the Cable Act removing two of the discriminations that had remained in the 1922 bill. The amendment made the provisions of the act retroactive before 1922 and provided that women who marry foreigners and live outside the country for more than two years will not lose their citizenship as they were formerly "presumed" to have done.

World Problems Studied

Women have shown keen interest in international problems during the 10 years of suffrage. The entry of the United States into the World Court, ratification of the Kellogg Peace Pact and the London Naval Treaty are subjects the League of Women Voters has studied and supported. Nine national women's organizations come together each year at the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, under the guidance of Mrs. Catt, a suffrage leader.

Ten years ago a woman juryman was unknown. Today, the right to serve on a jury, with authority equal to men's, has been granted to women in 21 states and the District of Columbia. In nine of these States the service is compulsory.

In response to persistent requests of women voters, Congress in 1921 appropriated money for the first time to help the states to save mothers and their babies. At the end of a five-year period and a two-year extension, the measure went out of effect in June, 1929. Thirteen women's organizations, uniting in the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, have since been working for a renewal of the federal appropriation in order that the work may be resumed under the direction of the Children's Bureau.

The effect of women's votes in getting welfare measures passed is most noticeable in the various states. In state after state, measures affecting the right of husband and wife and the interest of the family, such as marriage and divorce laws, property rights, contract rights, equal guardianship of children, and so on, have been changed to remove discriminations against women. State laws regulating child labor, establishing higher standards of education, and equalizing educational opportunities have been passed. Protective laws for women in industry and laws for the repression of vice have in many states likewise resulted from persistent activity of the women voters.

Elimination of corruption by simplifying and improving the mechanics of government has also been a project where women have made their votes felt. Improvement in registration laws, the direct primary, the city manager plan of municipal government and the abolition of the "Lame Duck" session of Congress have been subjects women's organizations have studied and supported.

In the field of practical politics, women have made their greatest influx into municipal and county offices, a fact that has been almost entirely overlooked by political observers who have focussed their attention solely on conspicuous federal and state offices. However, a number of women have held responsible posts in federal and state governments in the course of 10 years.

Federal Office Holders

While there has not yet been a woman Cabinet member, Miss Grace Abbot, chief of the children's bureau, Department of Labor, is being discussed as a successor to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. There have been two women assistants to the Attorney General, Miss Annette Adams, who served during the Wilson Administration and Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, who was appointed in 1921 and remained until 1929.

The chairman of the United States Employees Compensation Commission is Miss Bessie P. Brueggeman. The Civil Service Commission has a woman member, Miss Jessie Dell; the director of the women's bureau, Department of Labor, is Miss Mary Anderson and the chief of the bureau of home economics, Department of Agriculture, is Miss Louise Stanley.

The only woman with the rank, insignia and rights of a Major in the United States Army is Major Julia Stimson, head of the Army Nurse Corps. A high position in the Department of State is held by Miss Ruth B. Shipley, chief of the passport division, while Miss Bess Goodykuntz was recently appointed assistant to the Commissioner of Education in the Interior Department. Four women hold positions as collector of customs. The Commissioner of Immigration at Boston is Miss Anna C. M. Tillinghast.

There are at present four women in the foreign service of the State Department, although 10 have passed the difficult examination at various times. Three women now occupying positions as American Trade Commissioners, under the Department of Commerce, are stationed in as many corners of the earth.

Thirteen women have been sent to Congress. The first was Miss Jeanette A. Rankin, who served one term from 1917 to 1919 as Republican Representative from Montana. She was the only woman to serve before the adoption of the federal suffrage amendment. One of the 13 sat in the Senate, Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton, appointed by the Governor of Georgia. She served just one day, Nov. 21, 1922. All of the eight women members of the present Congress are in the House of Representatives. Five are Republicans and three Democrats. Three of them have been re-elected twice.

Congress may possibly have several more women members when it convenes again next December. And even the United States Senate, the goal of at least half a dozen women this year, is believed by some political observers to be practically assured of one woman Supreme Court of Ohio, and Genevieve R. Cline, who was appointed in member—Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick of Illinois, who has been nominated by the Republican Party. Other women who are seeking senatorships are Miss Thelma Parkinson of New Jersey, Democratic candidate for the short term; Mrs. Jennie M. Callfas of Nebraska, Democrat.

For the House, in addition to six incumbents running for re-election, there are more than a dozen others who would like to represent their states at Washington. Among these are Ida M. Walker, Stella B. Haines, and Mae Clausen, all of Kansas; Mrs. June M. Fickel of Iowa; Mrs. Sarah L. Fain of Virginia; Mrs. Belle V. Hughes of West Virginia; Mrs. Minerva Allen of Kentucky; Mrs. Minnie Grimestead Himes of Nebraska, and Mrs. Ann W. Dillard, Cecile A. Carter, Palestine Brice, and E. Pearl Milling, all of Oklahoma. Some of these have already been nominated by their respective parties. The six feminine incumbents running for reëlection are Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida, Mrs. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, Mrs. Florence P. Kahn of California, Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt of New York, Mrs. Edith N. Rogers of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Katherine Langley of Kentucky. Mrs. Fannie P. Oldfield of Arkansas, a member of Congress at present, did not seek reëlection.

Names of 149 women were carried on the roster of 38 state Legislatures last year. Connecticut led with 20 women. Fifteen women in the country were serving as state senators. More than one-third of the total number of women legislators in 1929 were from the six New England states. Only in the following states were there no women serving in the 1929 Legislatures: Alabama, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

Only two women, Mrs. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming and Mrs. M. A. Ferguson of Texas have held office as Governors. Six states have had women secretaries of state: Texas, New Mexico, New York, Delaware, Kentucky, and South Dakota. Three states have had women as state treasurers, and three are known to have women members of the Governor's Council. Women are also holding positions as heads of state labor departments, welfare departments, and public instruction boards. Each year marks the election or appointment of more and more women on state commissions and boards.

Women as Judges

The highest judicial posts ever held by women belong to two Ohio women, Florence E. Allen, who is serving her second term as a member of the 1928 as Associate Judge of the United States Customs Court. Several women are serving as judges in municipal, juvenile and probate courts.

The greatest inroads that women have made in public office have been in county offices. A survey made by the League of Women Voters indicates that there is hardly a position in county government they have not filled. The office of school superintendent is popular with women, particularly in the the West. It is reported that 50 out of the 63 counties in Colorado have women school superintendents and that about the same ratio prevails in Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, Illinois, Washington, Wisconsin and New Mexico.

Reports from all parts of the country show that women are serving as Mayors in a number of smaller cities. but, with the exception of Seattle, Wash., where Mrs. Bertha K. Landes was Mayor for one term, women have not been elected Mayors of the larger cities. A number of city positions are held by women, including the office of clerk, treasurer, board of education member, and similar positions.

Only time can tell whether there will be any permanent distinction in the offices predominately sought and held by men and women, officials of the League of Women Voters believe. Women's début into local offices may be just the beginning of progress starting at the ground and working up. At any rate, it is observed, "in the development of an informed feminine electorate, the women officeholder must be counted an important factor."

G. O. P. Women Drive to Sit on Committees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A move to establish the legal right of women to equal representation with men on political committees has been launched by the Republican women of Erie County, where, they hold, a "man-monopoly" is in force in the county Republican organization. They propose to present candidates in each district, and if these fail to win the necessary votes away from either of the two men candidates, the question will be taken to the courts, they declare.

The matter has already been to court once in New York State in the decade since women's suffrage. It was a test case of the legislative provision that state committees must be composed of one man and one woman from each assembly district. The ruling handed down was that the right to elective office must rest on the number of votes and denied the Legislature the power to base it on the sex of the candidate.

In 1929 the Legislature passed, and Governor Roosevelt signed, a bill which indicated that the new women voters should have the same representation as men, in that it said that the state committee of each party might provide by rule for equal representation. But many dispute such adoption, contending that if the Legislature could not make a right to party office dependent on sex rather than votes, it could not delegate such a power to another body.

Meanwhile, all but one of the nine assembly districts in the State have afforded women equal representation with men on the state committee, as a matter of courtesy and policy, ever since the Legislature provided that the number of committeemen should be doubled, with the palpable intention that the new women voters should benefit. Only the Erie County bloc has denied its women organization members this participation in state political affairs.

War-Time Devices Are Turned to Peaceable Uses in Survey

Sounding and Listening Instruments Play Big Part in Recharting Georges Banks Which Lie Off Edge of Nova Scotia

Every two weeks or thereabouts two Government vessels wend their way through the shipping of Boston harbor and tie up at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, leaving again within three or four days without pomp or ceremony.

They are the Oceanographer, formerly J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair, and the Lydonia, and both are engaged in resurveying the extensive area on and around Georges Bank, to secure data required for charts to aid shipping in general and the fishing industry in particular.

Georges Banks are located east of Cape Cod, with their eastern extremity about south of the western edge of Nova Scotia. They extend for about 180 miles east of Cape Cod and cover an area inside the 100-fathom contour of from 12,000 to 15,000 square miles, about 3000 miles of this area being comparatively shallow water. Georges Banks are fished extensively by New England fishermen, and vessels from Europe bound for New York follow the southern edge of the banks en route to Nantucket Shoals Lightship.

Last winter the Boston field station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey investigated the needs of surveys on the banks, especially from the standpoint of the fishing industry. At the same time, the New York field station investigated it from the standpoint of transatlantic shipping interests. Both interests appeared to believe that a resurvey of the eastern end of the banks would be of most value to them, results thus far showing no serious changes in the general depths.

The work is being done in the New England district of the service, under charge of Commander Robert F. Luce, whose headquarters are in Boston. The Oceanographer, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Fred L. Peacock, and the Lydonia, commanded by Lieut.-Commander George D. Cowie, are expected to continue their work until October, returning again next spring to resume the work.

Formerly such a survey was done by either hand-lead or sounding tubes in depths less than about 75 fathoms and by vertical wire soundings in the deeper depths. Control was almost entirely by astronomical observations—sun or star sights—controlling dead reckoning lines, the vessel running at about 4½ to 5 knots in clear weather only.

Now the most modern methods are used and soundings in depths of 25 fathoms or more are entirely by echo sounding methods by a device commercially known as the fathometer This device, based on the measurement of the time taken for the sound of an electric or mechanical oscillator on the vessel's hull to travel from the vessel to the ocean bottom under the vessel and back again to a sensitive hydrophone or sort of delicate underwater telephone receiver in the vessel's hull, shows the depth automatically on a dial on board the vessel. Soundings are taken from the vessel running at full speed, from 10 to 13 knots, at intervals of about every half second. This gives an almost perfect contour of the ocean's bottom along the line traveled by the vessel, explained Commander Luce.

War-time inventions are turned to peace-time benefits in this plan. The hydrophone or delicate underwater telephone receiver, invented to listen for submarines during the war, is used by the Lydonia, powered to a depth of about 20 fathoms. This is connected to a radio transmitting set and other apparatus on the Lydonia.

When the oceanographer desires to get a distance from the Lydonia, it fires a small bomb of TNT, varying from a half pint to one quart, under water, by throwing them overboard with a time fuse lighted. When this bomb explodes its sound is first picked up by a hydrophone on the oceanographer, amplified and recorded on a "ticker tape" or chronograph.

The sound also travels from the bomb under and through water to the Lydonia's hydrophone, amplified and relayed by a radio dash which is receiver by the Oceonographer's radio. Here it is amplified and makes another dash on the chronograph tape. The time between these two dashes is scaled off from the chronograph tape to hundredths of a second. Knowing the velocity of sound in water, which is also carefully determined and measured by the vessels during the season, the distance between the two vessels is closely determined.

JAMES BROWN GETS FREEDOM OF AYR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AYR, Scotland — The freedom of the Royal Burgh of Ayr was recently conferred on the Right Hon. James Brown, Labor M. P. for South Ayrshire, "in recognition of his eminent services for kirk and state."

In making the presentation, Provost Stewart explained that Mr. Brown, although not a native of the burgh, was next door to it, his father having lived and worked in it. He then went on to describe James Brown's association with Annbank, stating that he had been the leader of every work tending to uplift and improve the people.

After referring to Mr. Brown's association with the Church of Scotland and the House of Commons, Provost Stewart said that the honor which the Corporation of Ayr had decided to confer on Mr. Brown was not lightly bestowed. In the last 100 years the corporation had exercised this function only 13 times, and of these five freedoms were conferred in the past 25 years.

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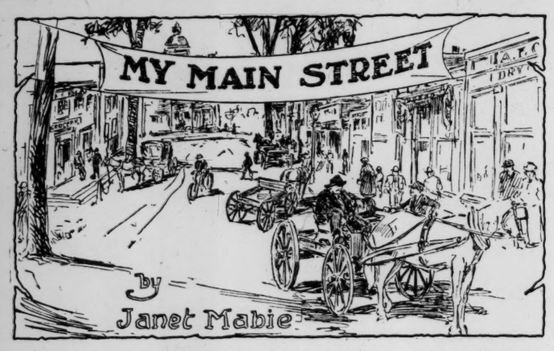


II—A. N. MACDONALD

"I USED to think, when I was a little boy, that the thing to be, when I grew up, was a good general workman. Later I learnt that you have got to have one mastery and stick to it."

And so A. N. Macdonald became a line engraver in freehand on steel and copper. In the fifteenth century men engraved so. But the art declined, and gradually was scarcely seen at all in contemporary practice; and bibliophiles and bookplate collectors say now of Macdonald; "He is the last of the so few that have been great in our time as Dürer was great in his."

He works in a room in which you would be sure everything was lost beyond all finding. The splendidly cluttered sort of room a man has kept his successful castle for years. It is the top room of a house in a quiet side street in East Orange, New Jersey. Downstairs is a conventionally pleasant apartment. But here, where the light clamors of the street do not reach, orderliness is a stranger and the room is satisfying for it.

Books litter tables and chairs and the floor. Papers are everywhere; large sheets, and loose-leaf sheets, and little bits of scraps covered with partial scrolls in soft pencil, and experimental designs for ornamentation, and stray, scribbled lines. There is dust, quite a lot of dust. An etching on one wall catches the violet in the late afternoon light. A hunting print lends its pink coats to light a dim corner. Piled solidly on a little table are two volumes of Dürer plates. And, huddled in an old brown sweater over a table cluttered with delicate engraving instruments and little sheets of copper, there is the owner of the room; a man with a thatch of unruly, sparse, wheat-colored hair, and wise, steel-blue eyes, and a low rich, humorous voice. The quizzical fires of the eyes belie the downcurving facial planes.

Germans Take Up Art

In the fifteenth century Italian goldbeaters did fine line engraving. There were Boticelli, and Fra Lippi, and Francesco Francia ad Raimondi; in Germany men took notice of the art and began to work in it; and the greatest of them was Dürer over whose plates there hangs the greatest romance of all.

These men, taking a prism-shaped, dazzling sharp graver or burin, scooped designs out of strips of metal, leaving their surfaces nearly free from "burrs" that are the thin, rough edges left by a cutting tool; and when they had cut all the lines to make a picture, they filled in with ink; then, cleaning the surface, they took an impression on damp paper with a press. Little by little they learnt how little a task the mere cutting of lines is, compared with the putting of the lines together which is the building up of the picture and the triumph of the line engraver.

Now Macdonald hails from New England. In Attleboro, where he was born before the last quarter of the nineteenth century, everyone knew him as Arthur. He took common schooling, and a little time at the academy; he went as apprentice to a jeweler's bench. And among the shops of a jewelry manufacturing town he learnt to be hub cutter and silver chaser, die sinker and engraver, and so prepared the way to become designer of some of the most lovely limited editions and bookplates of our time.

Friendship Begins It

In Attleboro there was a Dr. George Mackie who had a library which was great in a small town and would have been counted good in any town. The doctor and young Macdonald became friends; the doctor took Macdonald in among his books after shop-time and left him to read as he would; and so Macdonald came to his first real education.

Dr. Mackie was a bee-keeper. And he raised flowers; acres and acres of flowers; especially roses. And one day he said "I think I shall have a bookplate; will you design it for me?" And so the young engraver set about putting a beehive into a bookplate design, with some flowers for embellishment; when the bookplate was finished it was a very crude one but its timid designer has long since become great, and so collectors own the few prints that are left of it.

There came a day when Macdonald left the jewelry shops in Attleboro, going to Newark where he got work as a die sinker; in the hours after work he experimented with the burin on steel and copper.

Macdonald is not the only man to do line engraving on these two metals; he is one of the exceedingly few who do it freehand. Perhaps the phenomenal application that takes has made him such a poor talker about himself. He knows, better than most, how a few men have been able in modern times to restore to practice a distinguished art that fell into disuse and obscurity before the seventeenth century, but he has no talent for extra-encyclopeodic conversation.

"Bookplates," he said, as we spread out a few on the table among instruments and rules, "bridge the gap between the seventeenth century decline and contemporary engraving that is in the early manner. Oh, there are certain fundamental details of bookplate design; but who said, 'Rules are made to be broken'? There are plenty of bookplates that have nothing whatever in common with one another in workmanship, and yet each is good in its way."

Before us there was the amazing bookplate in use at William H. Vanderbilt's Oakland Farm at Newport. In a delicately formalized frame it holds colonnaded trees, and the shaft of a departing sun, and two or three leaves on the grass underneath.

"I can get a better curve if I draw freehand with the graver," he said, "searching the complexity of the lines," and it gives me a chance to think of softness of background and the velvets of shading when I can forget photography and geometry. Lathe work has come too much into engraving."

We looked silently at the impressive bookplate of Truman Newbury for "Drybrook" which is filled with elaborate symbolism and generously indicates the almost endless variety of the scroll. It is easy to believe, seeing such an example of Macdonald's work, what is said of it very often, that it is the work of a supreme master of the subtleties of scroll, a division of engraving design upon which a man may spend his life and still never have come to the end of the possibilities.

Meets Notable Engraver

Back in the Attleboro days Macdonald fell in with Edwin Davis French who left a magnificent and timeless imprint on the history of engraving.

"French drew with a graver on copper as a man may draw with a pencil on paper," Macdonald said, while we looked through a magnifying glass at the fine line fabric of an heraldic plate. "There isn't enough etching on all the existing French plates to cover a square inch of copper."

Such a statement is interesting because of discussion frequently heard about etchings as bookplates. Many people want their bookplates to have the feeling of the etching; yet etching, Macdonald believes, is inexpedient for the smooth fineness of bookplate design; on steel and copper the etched line shows a saw tooth edge; in the past it is true great engravers have, and with some success, employed the etching process; Spencely both ruled and etched.

But apparently the solution for those who want the appearance of etching lies in the ability of some line engravers to produce that appearance by line engraving; etching can never be made to look like line engraving, but line engraving can be made to look like etching.

The beginning of all bookplate and illustrative engraving design is drawings in pencil on paper. We looked at some that were full of experimental freshness, with no quality of fixity.

"Figures don't go well on bookplates, I believe; perhaps," Macdonald said, "because they must be so small that they cannot have a complete grace. Usually, after I have finished the pencil drawing of a design and made the first draft on the metal, I take a proof to use as a sort of index to mistakes.

"Sometimes I am courageous and take no proof until the plate is finished; it is a risky business but there is no way of knowing which is the best way of getting a good plate; I have never done a plate I did not know could be improved. As far as that goes I don't like any job I've ever done. I don't know if I shall ever do one that is right."

It is customary to suppose that artists who say such things are indulging a pose, but it was perfectly evident that Macdonald was speaking out of a long habit of self-discipline. It would be perfectly impossible for any outsider to look at the bewildering array of engravings spread out on the table and believe there was not a good one among them. On the other hand, if the artist himself believed it who could say what excellence would come after them.

Macdonald likes to do such things as the Bibliophile Society edition of "The Cotter's Saturday Night," brought out in 1925. Such an edition is rarely of more than 500 copies. But those 500 copies are among the most enduring books on earth, for they are destined for carefully protected private collections, and for museums and libraries and will never be lost track of.

"I enjoyed doing 'The Cotter's Saturday Night.' I read and re-read the book. I forget how many times. Sometimes I think I went into the book and drew it about me.

Memory of Dürer Helped

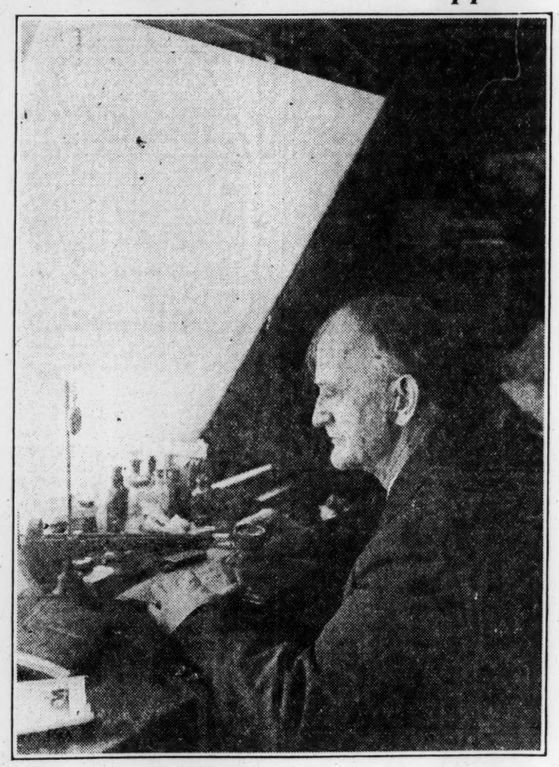
"The ideas for the engraving were part of a remembrance of men like Dürer who toiled over a single line with a patience we have no knowledge of in these swift days; sometimes I think those men worked harder over one line than we do over all the work of our lifetimes. To them one line was a great work; whether to make it deeper; whether to make it wider; how to soften it without taking from it its strength. Those men knew how to work. No line which was not perfect in itself could ever be a perfect part of a perfect whole. And clocks stood still for their work."

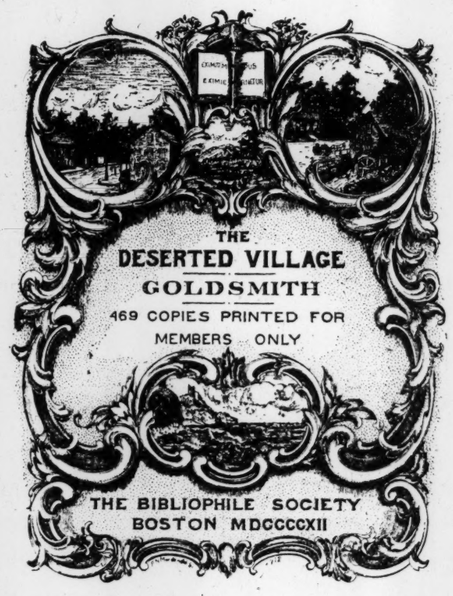
We gathered up the proofs; one with the helmet of a knight's armor fluttered face upward. "No, not very many armorial designs nowadays for bookplates; perhaps the rise of Republicanism has had something to do with it." The steel blue eyes fluttered imperceptibly and were immediately innocent of any implication. "Or perhaps it is because people have become philosophical over the fact that not more than a half dozen or so families in the United States have any right to use armorial bookplates."

The light in the top room was soft purple now. The pinks in the hunting print had faded and lit the corner no longer. Downstairs there was a little shimmer of laughter. "I just found out I spelt 'much' on a plate with a 't'. I was just on the point of sending it off to the man that way."

In a postage stamp a mistake like that makes priceless rarity. Macdonald said, "Now I'll have another chance at the drawing."

The Man Who Draws on Copper





At Top—A. N. MacDonald, Who Uses Free-Hand Drawing to Make Copper Plates Look Like Etchings. At Bottom—One of His Finished Bookplates.

Barring Olmstead's Testimony Refused

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—In all the years that he claims to have given protection money to the Lyle-Whitney prohibition unit, Roy Olmstead, convicted rumrunner now serving a four-year term in federal prison, admitted on the witness stand in the conspiracy trial of the former dry agents here, Aug. 25, that he had not had personal contact with the dry officers, but that all conversations and bribe moneys were handled by the go-between, Albert Hubbard.

In opening the cross-examination the defense brought out the fact that although it had been agreed that witnesses should be barred from the court room during the giving of other testimony, Olmstead had been allowed to read the papers giving verbatim reports of Hubbard's testimony.

Olmstead also admitted that he had seen a transcript of the story which Hubbard told to the grand jury which indicted the dry officers. Because, as they claimed, Olmstead had been enabled by these means to make his story agree with Hubbard's, counsel for the defense asked that Olmstead's entire testimony be stricken out. This Judge Norcross refused to agree to.

As in the case of Hubbard, Olmstead was asked questions intended to prove that on numerous occasions he had told different people that William Whitney couldn't be bought.

One instance which it is expected will prove a determining factor concerned a conversation that Olmstead is said to have had with Ewing Colvin, present prosecuting attorney for King County, in which Olmstead led Mr. Colvin to believe that although protection money had been paid to city and county officials, he had never been able to reach "Bill" Whitney, who he said was a fanatic on the prohibition question. This conversation Olmstead denied.

The defense in its attempt to establish the fact that the present trial is a "frame up," questioned Olmstead about a consultation which they claimed he had with Edward Benn, former United States Marsal. Olmstead admitted that Mr. Benn had visited him at the penitentiary and that they had some conversation about the present trial.

NEW JERSEY PRISON INQUIRY IS PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—William J. Ellis, State Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies, will investigate state prison conditions here as a result of charges of corruption and brutality against members of the prison staff.

These charges include allegations of narcotic running, a system of keeper bribery for special privileges and violence against prisoners by the guards. Mr. Ellis affirmed, however, on the eve of his inquiry that three of five allegations were known to him to be without foundation.

DAVIS GIVES UP MOOSE OFFICE

SHARON, Pa. (AP)—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, now Republican nominee from Pennsylvania for United States Senator, retired Aug. 25 as an active official of the Loyal Order of Moose. Joseph A. Jenkins, Pittsburgh, secretary to Davis in his Moose work, was chosen director-general. Davis has been leader of the organization since 1907.

BIRMINGHAM GOES 'MINIATURE GOLF'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The miniature golf craze that has swept the country has made it necessary for the city of Birmingham to modify somewhat its zoning ordinance. Under a strict ruling such golf courses were held to be commercial playgrounds and thereby barred from Class A residential districts.

The zoning board, however, has amended the ordinance so that such golf courses may be permitted in first class residential sections provided they do not "tend to impair the health, safety, convenience, or comfort of the public including that portion of the public occupying the property immediately contiguous to the proposed golf course." The amendment further states that if 75 per cent of the property owners within 150 feet of the proposed site do not object then it shall be automatically considered the project is not objectionable.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR MADE GRAND MASTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, and the Governor of Victoria, Lord Somers, came to this city to be present at the installation of the Governor of South Australia, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons. There were also visitors from the grand lodges of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

The ceremony was one of the most largely attended and most brilliant as a spectacle seen in Adelaide for many years. The ruling Grand Master, Judge Napier, resigned to allow the Governor to become chief of the South Australian craft. It is 27 years since a previous State Governor occupied the chair, and that was during the régime of Sir George Le Hunte. Prior to him the only other Vice-Regal Grand Master had been Sir William Robinson in the early eighties.

Farmers of Iowa Cordial to Legge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia. — Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, was cordially welcomed at his initial appearance before the Iowa Farm Bureau members at the State Fair grounds, Aug. 25. Iowa farmers generally appear to have great confidence in him, according to Mark Thornburg, secretary of the State Department of Agriculture.

Perhaps his statement which afforded those assembled the most gratification was that Iowa farmers as well as those of neighboring middle West states may even yet be winners because of the drought. However, he pointed out that the drought demonstates another reason for farmers' organizing since those coöperatively grouped are in a position to get immediate assistance in such emergencies.

Furthermore, he stated, the Farm Board believes the coöperative program being developed under the Agricultural Marketing Act is sound and offers the best means of permanent improvement of the financial position of agriculture.

PARACHUTE DEVICE LOWERS AIRPLANE

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—A parachute device to bring airplanes safely to the ground in emergency cases, operated successfully in a test conducted here Aug. 25. The apparatus, carried in a tube beneath the fuselage, lowered a plane from a height of 2000 feet over Grosse Ile Airport. The plane went down easily, the pilot giving no attention to the controls.

Finally it dropped into a tree, adding a hazard which those in charge of the test had not contemplated. The damage, however, was slight, and the pilot, Warren Smith, was not hurt. The device used for a small biplane weighs less than 100 pounds.

PROPOSED PLAN MAY GIVE 2000 MEN WORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Joseph V. McKee, president of the Board of Aldermen, proposes that the Board of Estimate appropriate $550,000 for the employment of 2000 civil service laborers during the winter on unimproved park lands newly acquired by the city, and upon existing parks needing improvements.

He suggests that work be given out on a "stagger system" plan—half of the men being worked for four days at a daily wage of $5.50, and then the other half for four days. In this way 2000 men would be insured at least 50 days' work each during the winter.

STALE WHEAT CHARGE BRINGS $500,000 FINE

CARMUJO, Portugal (AP)—The firm of Joao Brito, which was fined $500,000 for supplying stale wheat to bakeries, lodged a protest Aug. 24 with the government against seizure of 1,110,000 kilograms of grain (about 40,000 bushels). They also protested against the fine, which they characterized as "abnormal."

The firm contends the grain was ordered in Germany, was detained for months by customs officials, and was unfit for human consumption when released. They say they sold it for cattle fodder.

FREE FARM TEACHING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Free agricultural education is given by the Government of Western Australia in the district high schools, and an agricultural college has been established at Muresk. The Government maintains a number of farms for research purposes and publishes a quarterly journal giving technical information and advice. The university, which is free, confers a diploma and degree in agriculture. Capable advisers visit settlers to instruct them on all operations without charge.

TAX RECEIPTS UP IN FACE OF CUT ON INCOME RATE

Treasury Reports Revenues Increased 3 P. C. Over Those of 1929

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Signs of a business depression were not evident in tax return totals during the fiscal year States Treasury during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1930.

Notwithstanding the 1 per cent reduction Congress allowed in the income tax rate for corporations and individuals, collections showed an increase of 3 per cent or $78,984,801.64 over the 1929 fiscal year, Robert H. Lucas, former commissioner of internal revenue, reports in a preliminary statement.

The total collections of internal revenue from all sources for the year amounted to $3,040,145,733.17. This is $101,091,357.74 more than was collected the year before. Of it $2,410,-259,230.28 came from income taxes.

States whose citizens and firms paid considerably more income tax last year than they did the year before are Delaware, Nevada, Arizona, Maryland and Connecticut. Those which returned much less than usual to the Treasury include Wyoming, West Virginia, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota and South Carolina. Corporations paid slightly more than one-half of the total income taxes. New York State paid nearly one-third of all the money collected in income taxes—$830,165,401.16. Illinois paid the next highest amount, but it was only about one-fourth of New York's contribution. Other states whose return was over $100,000,000 were California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Mr. Lucas found that it was possible to make a slight reduction in the costs of collection last year. It cost the Treasury then $1.13 to take in each $100 instead of the $1.17 of the fiscal year 1929.

Because of the exemption of $3 in the price of admission to tickets to theaters and other places of amusement provided for in the Revenue Act of 1928 there was a decrease of $1,852,387.83 for the 1930 collections from such taxes. New York paid $2,-689,197.31 in admission taxes during the last year, more than four times as much as any other State. Illinois was second in the amount of such taxes, California, third and Pennsylvania, fourth.

The total amount of taxes refunded during the year because of illegal collections amounted to $126,836,333.22. Additional assessments resulting from office audits and field investigation for the fiscal year 1930 reached $303,-055,026.98.

"It is interesting to note," says Mr. Lucas in his report, "that the total amount of refunds of taxes erroneously or illegally collected which were made during the last 14 years namely, $1,254,317,890.62 is approximately 23 per cent of the total amount of additional assessments resulting from office audits and field investigations which have been made during the same period. The percentage of the total refunds to the total internal revenue receipts during the period in question is approximately 2.8 per cent.

NEW PRISON URGED FOR FIRST OFFENDER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A penal institution for the housing of first offenders only, is among the proposals to which the new State Prison Commission is giving close study, according to a letter from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, made public Aug. 23 by Samuel Gordon, president of the Regular Democrat Club, Jamaica, Queens. The Governor wrote in reply to a proposal for such an institution from Mr. Gordon, who is a candidate for State Committeeman from the Fourth Assembly District.

"We are working on exactly the same proposal as you outline," the Governor's letter reads. "The new prison commission is studying the possibility of a new institution intended primarily for real first offenders—that is, those who have not previously been subjected to contaminating influences."

Argentina to Meet Economic Situation

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Irigoyen has under consideration Aug. 24 a memorandum from representatives of half a dozen of the most powerful grain and commercial societies in Argentina urging governmental intervention and assistance to meet the economic situation.

The memorandum, signed by representaives of such organiaztions as the Industrial Union, the Cereals Exchange, the Confederation of Commerce and the powerful Rural Society, suggested that President Irigoyen immediately undertake the following measures:

1. Establish governmental control of meat and grain, Argentina's two principal agricultural products.
2. Development of cotton and other industries to meet domestic requirements.
3. Encourage colonization and construction of grain elevators.
4. Adopt a modern monetary and banking system.

The memorandum stressed the fact that the abnormal economic situation resulting in decreased foreign trade and depreciation of the peso has thrown the national budget out of balance.

LA GUARDIA MAY RUN AS INDEPENDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fiorello H. La Guardia (R.), Representative from the Twentieth Congressional District, who is a candidate for reëlection this fall, has just declared his independence of party regularity as a candidate for reëlection in the forthcoming campaign if the New York State Republican Party fails to go on record for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The announcement was made by Mr. La Guardia in a letter to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who recently drafted a tentative repeal plank for adoption at the Republican state convention next month. "If this declaration does not meet with the approval of the Republicans, of my district," Mr. La Guardia's letter says, "I am willing to decline the nomination and run as an independent."

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DRASTIC ACTION IN MALTA FAILS TO EASE TENSION

Protest Sent to London Against Royal Order Suspending Constitution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALLETTA, Malta—An Order-in-Council by King George makes valid all the 22 laws passed by the last Legislature and in some cases contested in the law courts by the members of the opposition.

The primary issue relates to court of appeal decisions declaring invalid the election of two ministerial members, one to the Upper House and the other to the Legislative Assembly. There was also the question of an ordinance promulgated by the Governor validating all those laws which were being contested before our tribunals. The judges first declared the electoral law ineffective, and then ruled that the Governor's ordinance validating the laws was "ultra vires."

The Order-in-Council establishes the validity of all the 22 laws. These acts include an excise duty on two newly established breweries; an increase in import duty on shoes, England being one of the affected exporters, and other important legislation. The electoral law making voting compulsory, even for temporary British residents, is included.

This last legislation has aroused annoyance among many English people who are only here for a few years, and who are not interested in the country's local politics.

The unexpected method used to supersede the judgment affecting the laws of the land have elicited from the Nationalists a protest to be transmitted to Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for Dominions, stating that the step has caused some disturbance in the island. The political situation has now grown to such dimensions as to cause world-wide attention.

The difficulty has been overcome by the suspension of the Constitution, considered an unfortunate, but perhaps inevitable, step. A proclamation by the Governor recently announced that an amendment to the Letters Patent of the Malta Constitution of porary government" has been estab-1921 has been made and that a "tem-lished.

The fresh Letters Patent provide for the continuation in office of the ministers forming the Executive Council. The Governor may seek their advice, or the advice of the nominated council composed of the senior naval and military officers, or even the advice of any other person he may think fit, within the island. He is given complete freedom to act as the Governor of a Crown Colony.

The tension in the island has not been relieved. It is viewed with regret by all who desire to see the island brought to its normal state as quickly as possible.

DAWES CONTINUES 'PREHISTORIC' TOUR

BORDEAUX, France (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Britain, paused Aug. 25 in his "prehistoric outing" at St. Léon, where the oldest human skeleton known was discovered by M. Hauver, the Swiss archæologist.

The inquiring Ambassador went over the region of the Dordogne where, from St. Léon on the Vezère to Eyzies, the country is rich in prehistoric collections.

SANTANDER, Spain (AP)—Europe's oldest art gallery—the fixtures and paintings of wild beasts made by prehistoric man probably more than 10,000 years ago on the walls of the Altamira caves near here—were ready for inspection of Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Britain, upon his arrival on an archæological mission Aug. 26.

General Dawes will have an excellent opportunity to study the ways of Spain's neolithic inhabitants.

POLICE ARREST BOMB SUSPECTS IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Bengal (AP)—Five residents in a boarding house attached to Bangabashi College and two other persons were arrested Aug. 26 in connection with the bomb attack Aug. 25 upon Sir Charles Tegart, police commissioner. They were said to belong to the same organization as the Chittagong Arsenal raiders.

One of the actual perpetrators of the bombing passed on as the result of wounds received when one of the two bombs thrown at Sir Charles exploded. The others escaped. Police searching several houses in Calcutta found a book containing a list of names of terrorist band members who are planning outrages all over Bengal.

Leader of Acadians Shows Appreciation

MONTREAL (AP)—In the classical French of his forefathers, preserved through generations along the Mississippi bayous, Dudley J. Le Blanc of Lafayette, La., Aug. 24 thanked the Canadian Government for the courtesies extended to himself and his fellow Acadians on their pilgrimage back to the little Nova Scotia village from which their ancestors were deported 175 years ago.

Mr. Le Blanc, head of the pilgrimage and a candidate for Governor of Louisiana, and the other pilgrims, all descendants of the Acadians whose story is told in "Evangeline," were guests of the city of Montreal at a dinner.

"I speak in the French of my grandfathers," he said, apologetically. "We Acadians have been too much occupied with getting settled and making a place for ourselves in the South to have time to bring our French up-to-date."

NIAGARA SPANS GET OFFICIAL APPROVAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Official approval of the War Department has just been given to plans of the Niagara Frontier Bridge Commission for the two great bridges to cross the Niagara River from points on the mainland near Niagara Falls and Buffalo to Grand Island, connecting the island township to the mainland for the first time.

The bridge commission now hopes to complete financing arrangements for the $10,000,000 necessary and advertise for bids this winter, so that construction may be started in the spring when ice is out. Rights of way for the bridge approaches also are being purchased, and new boulevards laid out to them.

AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT DROPS 1,000,000 CARS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The number of automobiles manufactured in the United States for the first seven months this year was more than 1,000,000 below the output for the same period last year. This was announced Aug. 25 by the Commerce Department, which said the comparative figures were 2,481,911 and 3,726,283.

Production last month was placed at 262,363 cars, compared with 335,477 for June and 500,840 for July, 1929. It was the lowest figure since last December, when the output was 120,007.

WASHINGTON VISITED BY BAR DELEGATIONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Several hundred representatives of the bar and bench of England, France, Scotland and Ireland, found a full program of entertainment here on Aug. 26, prepared by highest American officials and diplomats.

The party, guests of the American Bar Association at its recent convention, were invited to be guests of President and Mrs. Hoover at a garden party after luncheon, and attend a dinner sponsored by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

JARDINE EXPECTED TO HEAD UNIVERSITY

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—The Spokane Chronicle says it understands William M. Jardine, newly appointed Minister to Egypt and former Secretary of Agriculture, will become president of the University of Idaho at Cœur d'Alene upon his retirement from the diplomatic service, probably a year hence.

LABOR TEMPLE PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SASKATOON, Sask.—Trade unionists of this city have decided to erect a new Labor temple to house the activities of organized workers. A lot already has been purchased and a campaign for funds will be organized to raise $50,000, estimated cost of the building.

BRITISH MOTIVE IN INDIA CALLED 'IMPERIAL GAIN'

(Continued from Page 1)

the champions of those demands propose to provide for the great Muhammadan population and for the Indian princes."

Mr. Hossain, himself a Muhammadan, refusing to accept Lord Meston's definition of Indian nationalism, stated that Moslems were as definitely in the nationalist movement as the Hindus, challenged every defense of Lord Meston's for British rule in India, charged England with gross misrule and with deliberate "falsification throughout the world of the true nature of the situation," and concluded with the statement that "there can be no real peace in India except upon the basis of immediate concession of full dominion status."

"For more than 50 years a perpetual falsification of Indian history and vilification of Indian character by the British has been going on," Mr. Hossain said. "Everything ignoble that could be imputed to India's people has been thrown into relief while the credit side of her account has been ignored or mimimized. The reason for this sustained misrepresentation, of course, is to provide an alibi for the existence and perpetuation of British rule in India."

Mr. Hossain deprecated "the perpetual attempts of the agents of British Government to form an artificial distinction between Hindus and Moslems and to play one off against the other on the theory of 'divide and rule.'" He cited the presence of hundreds of distinguished and respected Muhammadans in jail for their nationalism as proof of this contention.

On the nature of Indian nationalism Mr. Hossain declared that, as everywhere else in the world, it was a moral, economic and political movement directed to the attainment of national freedom by all people of India. From the political and economic angle the Indian case was that British rule has been "ruinously detrimental, materially and morally, to the people," he said.

Denies Administration Change

Lord Meston's statement that there has been a substantial change in the motives of British Administration since Queen Victoria assumed charge, was denied by Mr. Hossain, who quoted Winston Churchill, Ramsay MacDonald, Sir William Joynson-Hicks and other English statesmen to the effect that England's primary motive is still economic and imperial gain rather than the well-being of the Indian people. Lord Beaverbrook, Mr. Hossain stated, even went so far as to say that "not only is this England's motive, but that it should be so."

In conclusion, while acknowledging Lord Meston's personal sincerity of purpose, Mr. Hossain said "the time has come to realize that the existing régime and the well-being of the people of India are incompatible and mutually exclusive, and that, as Ramsay MacDonald himself said in 1927 India should have her independence without further delay or procrastination."

Miss Cornelia Sorabji, first Indian woman to be admitted to the bar of India, recalled that since its inception, aggressive Indian nationalism had attacked British rule for its individual mistakes and had always complained of little things, rather than demanded big advances in policy.

She suggested that Mr. Hossain's attack was of this nature, and went on to praise the splendid organization of government which she said England had given her country.

In his closing lecture on the Development of International Law, Dr. Walter Simons, Chief Justice of the German Supreme Court and formerly Acting President of the German Republic, appealed for United States membership in the League of Nations and United States adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Wants United States to Join

"War having been renounced by civilized nations as an instrument of national policy," Dr. Simons said, "nothing now remains by which international controversies may be settled except international arbitration and international jurisdiction. As the League and the Permanent Court are the means by which these two things are to be accomplished it is only logical that the United States should join them along with the other nations.

"Without the United States as a member, the League is only a league of 'some' nations, and the World Court a court of 'limited' jurisdiction."

He asked that the United States cast aside its fear of the League or the World Court becoming clogged with lawsuits and join with those nations which are "looking beyond the horizon to a new day in international relationships." It is not a group which is renouncing war for lawsuits, he explained, but a group which renounces both war and lawsuits in order that firm friendship may be founded throughout the world.

Dr. Simons discussed Germany's attitude toward the League, explaining how it developed from one of hostility before the Ruhr episode to one of reliance at the present time. In the League, and in other developments of international character such as the Briand plan for a European economic union, Germany sees possibilities of something better and fairer to itself than in the peace treaties, he said.

The resignation of Augusto B. Leguia, President of Peru, recorded in the press of the previous day, attracted the attention of the round table on Pan-American problems which had been considering the nature of Latin-American revolutions for several days. Prof. Jesse S. Reeves, of the University of Michigan, said, "This is a typical case in Latin-America where there is a regular technique of revolution."

Accumulates Bank Account

"A leader becomes head of a government," Professor Reeves said, "by means of a force, although there is in the constitution a clause providing that there be no reëlection of the President. He usually obtains a change in this clause. Then he reigns so long that it is inevitable that others will by force take his place, which is always done by means of a revolution. During his rule he usually has accumulated a bank account in Paris so that when the revolution breaks he departs immediately for that city."

Speakers at the Far-East round table considered the situation resulting from the maintenance of foreign legations in Peiping while the Chinese Government at Nanking is recognized by most nations as the official government. Nations should have sufficient confidence in the government they recognize, to establish their diplomatic headquarters at its capital, Carl C. Leebrick, professor of international affairs at Syracuse University, declared.

At the round table on limitation of armaments Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, chief of staff of the United States Navy, pointed out that the material results of the London Naval Treaty were only the symbols of the more important and far-reaching results connected with national interests and national politics.

It would be a mistake to consider it only a three-power treaty, he said, as France and Italy are signatories to three of the four points in it which represent progress toward limitation Their failure to agree to limitation of auxiliary classes of vessels is a possible source of jeopardy to the good results as a whole, he admitted, but efforts already are being made to reach an agreement on this subject, he said.

SNOWFLAKES SOLVE 'SUN DOGS' MYSTERY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—As a result of his success in producing snowflakes artificially in the laboratory, Dr. John Mead Adams of the University of California has been able to offer an explanation of the so-called "sun dogs," which sometimes appear in the sky near the sun during a snowstorm in high altitudes.

The optical effect is produced by twin snow crystals, which take on a T-shape during their fall and so reflect the light from the sun that other suns appear to be shining at the same time, Dr. Adams states. Through the development of special apparatus in his laboratory, Dr. Adams has been able to produce such snowflakes artificially, and to test their light refracting powers.

DENVER STIMULATES USE OF SMALL COIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—Colorado is determined to keep the silver dollar and smaller coins in circulation. The Denver Stock Exchange has organized the Colorado Silver Club, its members being pledged to demand silver coin in small transactions in order to stimulate the use of silver.

CO-OPERATIVES PLAN WORLD BUYING SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

can be produced coöperatively. The imports of 18 countries in 1929 totaled £61,699,850, with England's total accounting for £40,156,575.

In inter-trading between international wholesale groups, Russia and England again took leading positions. European societies showed the greatest value in exports, with the United States coming second. European trade revealed a substantial increase in dairy produce and vegetable and mineral oils. America took the lead in cereals and grain products.

World Buying Practicable

"International coöperative manufacture is not practicable in most of the essentials of life, but national coöperative manufacture, collection and control of indigenous products is realizable," the report contends. "International purchase or collection of raw materials, and international wholesale distribution of coöperatively produced goods present no serious difficulties in the way of accomplishment. International or collective purchasing of goods not produced coöperatively, but purchased on the open markets of Europe, can be purchased collectively with the advantage of a coöperative purchasing power probably equal to, or approaching, that of the great distributing combines."

The report goes on to say that the International Coöperative Wholesale Society does not, and as at present constituted cannot, engage in trade, but that the ideal of joint or group buying is being encouraged and developed.

Lloyd George Raspberries Beat Baldwin Currants at Cropping, but Not in Flavor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — An unusual political question has arisen here between Liberals and Conservatives concerning the respective merits of "Lloyd George" raspberries and "Baldwin" currants.

At the opening of the Royal Horticultural Society Show at Swanley, Kent, recently, Sir William Lawrence said "I want to warn you against Lloyd George. I do not mean the well-known politician, but the raspberry of that name. It is a good cropper, but the flavor is unpleasant."

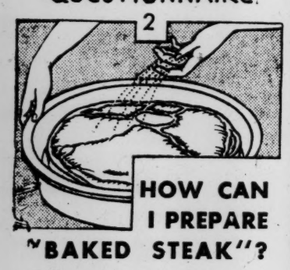
But there are other opinions about this fruit. The correspondent of the Daily Herald (Labor), after a visit to David Lloyd George's country estate at Churt, Surrey, said: "Mr. Lloyd George himself grows this raspberry, and describes it as the best in existence. Side by side with the raspberries are some 'Baldwin' currants which according to 'L. G.' flower well but are very bad croppers."

The likelihood of horticultural emblems becoming the rage at the next general election is being discussed. The Liberal leader would have to adopt a raspberry, while Stanley Baldwin would have to change his broccoli, which became famous at the last election, for a currant bush. What about the Labor party? Radishes or beetroot are being suggested.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO.

ALBANY—Fifth Avenue Coach Company has increased the number of no-par shares to 1,000,000 from 50,000.

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE



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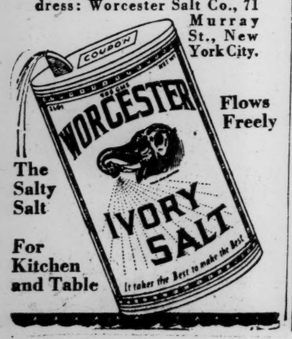
To preserve meat juices in steak, bake it with a thick layer of Ivory Salt on both sides, remove from the oven and scrape off the encrusted salt. This assures full flavor without "saltiness."

To secure your free copy of the Worcester Salt Cook Book address: Worcester Salt Co., 71 Murray St., New York City.



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FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Pioneers in Art and Letters:

IV—Anne Bradstreet

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IF ANYONE were asked to make a list of the foremost poets of today, many women's names would be found among the number. No one thinks of questioning a gifted woman's ability, no one thinks of comparing her work unfavorably with that of her brother poets, no one supposes that poetry is distinctly a masculine gift.

Three hundred years ago, however, that is exactly what people thought, and the woman pioneer in poetry, who was courageous enough to brave the criticism and disapproval of the public sufficiently to bring out a book of verse, was rare indeed. Some few ladies of talent and leisure in England wrote poetry which was read and admired by their own circle of friends. A much smaller number actually brought out volumes of verse, but that was considered a most unladylike and unbecoming procedure.

It is all the more interesting, therefore, to know that the first American poet of real influence was a woman, Anne Bradstreet, and that she was not only the first American poet but the best poet America produced for a great many years—some critics go so far as to say she was the best poet America produced for a century.

And Anne Bradstreet was no titled lady of leisure. She was a pioneer woman and her days were full of the work and the hardships of a pioneer farmer's wife. It was in 1630 that she came to the New World with her husband and her father, and though Simon Bradstreet later became the governor of the colony, many years passed before that time. The Bradstreets settled down on a farm in Andover and it was there that their eight children were born.

An Arduous Life

We can't help wondering how she managed it, but somehow in the midst of the work of caring for her large family and her household—a farm household at that—Anne Bradstreet contrived to find the time and the inspiration to write many poems. There is a good deal of moralizing in her poems, but though they may make a definite effort to implant some lesson, I wonder if any one of her poems carries as much of a lesson as is carried by the simple fact that in the midst of arduous cares and duties she somehow managed to find the time and opportunity to give expression to this gift of hers. When one thinks of Anne Bradstreet, one can't help smiling a bit at the expression, so commonly heard these days, of "so busy," "I'd like to do it, but I don't know where I can find the time," etc. It is helpful, when one is tempted to make some such remark, to stop and think of Anne Bradstreet.

Though Mistress Bradstreet did show herself to be a most unusual woman in venturing to write poetry at all, she was no feminist, and had no slightest idea of competing with men in the field of poetry, or any other, for that matter. She conceded, without the slightest question, to the opinion that men were superior creatures in every respect, and that their gifts were, of course, far above those of womankind. She merely asked from them "some small acknowledgment of ours." She wrote, for instance, this somewhat wistful bit of verse:

"I am obnoxious to each carping tongue
Who says my hand a needle better fits, . . .
For such despite they cast on female wits,
If what I do prove well, it won't advance—
They'll say it's stolen, or else it was by chance."

Publication

Mistress Bradstreet had no intention of publishing her poems, which were merely passed about and enjoyed by her own immediate circle of friends. Her brother-in-law, however, had a high opinion of her ability, and when he went to England, he in some way, without Mistress Bradstreet's knowledge, secured her manuscripts and had the poems published in London. He was eager that the poems should have a good reception, and in the preface he explained that he feared the displeasure of no one but the author, who knew nothing of his action in the matter. He adds that the reader would not believe that such excellent poems could have come from the pen of a woman, and gives this delightful characterization of his sister-in-law: "A woman, honored and esteemed where she lives for her gracious demeanor, her eminent parts, her pious conversation, her courteous disposition, her exact diligence in her place, and discreet managing of her family occasions; and more than so, these poems are the fruit of but some few hours curtailed from sleep and other refreshments."

Following this preface, there are a number of verses written by several gentlemen, praising the author, but one can't help smiling a bit at these laudatory verses, for the chief idea conveyed by them is that it is most unusual, not to say amazing, for a woman to write such excellent poetry One doubts if they had read Mistress Bradstreet's poem addressed to Queen Elizabeth, in which she comes out, rather more strongly than is customary with her, for some recognition of women's talent.

Nay, say, have women worth, or have they none?
Or had they some, but with our queen it's gone?
Nay, masculines, you have thus taxed us long. . . .

Let such as say our sex is void of reason
Know 'tis a slander now, but once was treason.

Most of her poetry, however, is devoted to moralizing; some charming verses are addressed to her husband; there are affectionate references to her children; there are verses written to suit various occasions.

It is a matter for rejoicing that this first woman to write poetry in America should have been a woman of great strength and dignity of character, and yet of such modesty and sweetness as to disarm criticism. It is interesting, too, to know that Richard Henry Dana and Oliver Wendell Holmes traced descent from Anne Bradstreet.

That her days were full of happiness as well as of cares and duties is abundantly proved by this charming little verse written to her husband:

If ever two were one, then surely we.
If ever man was loved by wife, then thee;
If ever wife was happy in a man,
Compare with me, ye women, if ye can.

[This series of six articles, of which this is the fourth, is running on Tuesdays.]

Management of Construction Camps for Workmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE only woman, so far as can be discovered, to conduct anywhere an employment agency of her own which supplies labor for the construction of railroads, bridges, tunnels and parks, lives in New York City, and her name is Mrs. Sarah J. Atwood. She has an office on State Street, not far from where the boats land from Ellis Island.

The story that there is a woman who places labor with contractors, all kinds of labor, including foremen, assistant foremen, steel workers, iron workers, stone workers, carpenters and pick-and-shovel men, and that she has at present several organized camps for the laborers, is enough to send any news hunter scurrying to her office. One of these camps is at the New York and New Jersey Bridge where from 50 to 200 men are well housed and well fed. There is another of her camps in the Inter-State Park where from 40 to 100 are well housed and well fed; and there is still another at Kingsbridge, where the New York Central Railroad does its repairing and where gangs of 300 are at present working, also well housed and well fed.

Mrs. Atwood is a small woman, sturdy of build, with brown hair and dark brown eyes that focus intently on whatever she looks at. She is approachable, alert, active, and frank.

The Marks of Their Trades

The office is a plain place with benches. There is nothing about it to suggest that the business belongs to a woman, or is presided over by a woman. Mrs. Atwood sat behind her desk. A man entered, looking for work. She glanced at him, told him she had nothing today but to come tomorrow, and she would place him.

"What work does he do?" the interviewer ventured.

"He is a carpenter," was the response.

"How do you know, if you don't mind telling me?"

Mrs. Atwood summoned an aide and ordered the applicant brought back. He returned, and Mrs. Atwood asked him what kind of work he did. He replied that he was a carpenter.

"But how can you tell?"

"Experience," she answered smiling. "I can tell by their walk, by their feet, by the line of their shoulders, and perhaps just instinctively. Iron workers and steel workers never look like carpenters, and a foreman is labeled at a glance. I can tell a non-worker, too, at sight. I say to him come tomorrow morning at eight, and he arrives at ten. He tells me he overslept. If you should cut out the oversleepers from the great army of the unemployed in New York City, the statisticians would have another story to tell.

Unadulterated Business

The caller asked Mrs. Atwood how she came to be in this unusual business. How did the men treat her? Did she ever have trouble with them? Half a dozen questions popped up.

"I have always been treated by all men with the utmost respect. I have conducted car loads of men to the scene of the job waiting to be done. It's business. Absolutely wholly, totally business. Even years ago when I first began I never had my authority questioned." This statement was accompanied by an expression of surprise that anyone should even think of such a thing.

"There is no business in the world which a woman cannot do if she approaches it on the business side only. I am happy in having marvelous health. No weather has ever been too severe for me. I can ride a horse, or climb a tree.

"In the West when I had my first opportunity to open an employment agency for a well-known railroad construction, I was obliged to run agencies in four different cities. I found the right people to manage them and I made the rounds every week. The president of the railroad, who asked me if I thought I could attempt the job, knew that I had, all of a sudden, five people to support besides myself. I was fearless and energetic, and I had organizing ability and initiative. So I worked it out. Any woman could do the same if she went at the business as business. There must be no concessions, no compromises, but just forging ahead. Railroad construction is progressive work. Of course, I had to learn values of work in all its branches and I had to learn time in connection with it. If a job was to take five years I had to know about it. I've learned a lot in about 30 years. Managed with absolute honesty, fairness, justice, without graft of any kind, any project will work out successfully."

To a question as to where she got the men, Mrs. Atwood replied:

"The men advertise the agency because they are treated fairly. They tell one another, because it is to their advantage. One time when I had construction work for a large railroad my bill for advertising was $2.85 for the year. The company wrote back to me to find out where the decimal point belonged. Did I mean $285? Or did I mean $2850?"

We went out to Kingsbridge on the New York Central Railroad and saw a camp in action. The kitchen was clean, the dining room orderly. Three hundred men washed up and made themselves tidy for dinner. Everybody was quiet, everybody happy, everybody had plenty to eat. There were cooks, waiters, assistant cooks and house men, all under the supervision and management of Mrs. Atwood. There was nothing maternal, mind you. Not a bit of it. Just a plain business-like attitude prevailed, but one which was very humane and kind withal.

Women's Organizations

THE club season will soon be in full swing. Committees are already meeting to organize activities in order that there shall be no delay in getting a good start. The first meeting of the season often sounds the keynote for the entire year. If arrangements for this meeting have been carefully prepared those who attend will experience a feeling of confidence which they will not have if the plans for it are left, as is sometimes the case, to "take care of themselves."

The music with which the first meeting is opened should be familiar to all the members. General singing of such songs as "America the Beautiful" and even the "How-do-you-do" song always give the members a happy feeling at being together again.

Solos, piano selections carefully chosen for their appropriateness, and if possible a contribution from the school orchestra, would give the season a nice start.

It always adds to the interest of any meeting to have an open forum as part of the program. If a few members are, previous to the meeting, asked to tell in two or three minutes what their ideals are for the club or what outstanding work they would like to see the club undertake, it will no doubt arouse discussion and may result in a satisfying achievement.

If some of the following questions are distributed to different members with the request that they answer them at roll call some new thoughts as to the real mission of clubs may result.

What is the greatest need of our community?

In what ways can our club improve home conditions here?

Is there a woman on our school board? If not, should there be?

What is the greatest coöperation we can show our schools?

Are we, as club members, living up to our greatest opportunities?

Is this club exerting the influence in town or city affairs that it might?

Why does this town need our club?

The woman's club has made for itself a clearly defined place in the life of the world. It has contributed very largely to the happiness and grace of living in those places where it has functioned at its best. For those who cannot travel, a travel club brings them in touch with places, people and history. To those who cannot often see a great play, a drama club will bring knowledge of the theatrical world and the best it offers. And so on through the subjects of art, music and literature.

The ideal club finds the problems lying at its door and puts its finest thought and action into solving them, and it then reaches out to the state and nation with an intelligent, sympathetic assistance which brings the best of the mother instinct into the wider affairs of government.

Being a good club woman requires exactly the same traits of character as that of being a good wife, mother or teacher: kindness, forgiveness and understanding. Adelaide Andrews of Erie, Pennsylvania, has said this very well in a poem which is a parody on Kipling's well-known poem "If." It runs:

If you can see your name come up for office,
And be prepared for triumph or defeat;
If you can think no bitter thoughts of malice,
And never say a word that isn't sweet;
If you can bear to hear the truth distorted,
And have your motives questioned by a friend;
If you can ever keep your soul supported
By love, and truth, and hope, until the end;

If you can talk with equal fervor
To common cabbages or kings forsooth;
If you can let your prejudices waver,
And never be afraid to face the truth;
If you can listen, sew, or make a motion,
And brave sun or storm throughout the year;
If you can feel real pleasure and devotion,
You'll be a real Club Woman, then, my dear.

THE BILTMORE—*A youthful 4-eyelet tie of Autumn brown kid with genuine raisin Rajah lizard used generously on tops, vamps, quarters, and Cuban heels. Also in French mat kid with genuine black Calcutta lizard.*

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Matrix Shoes

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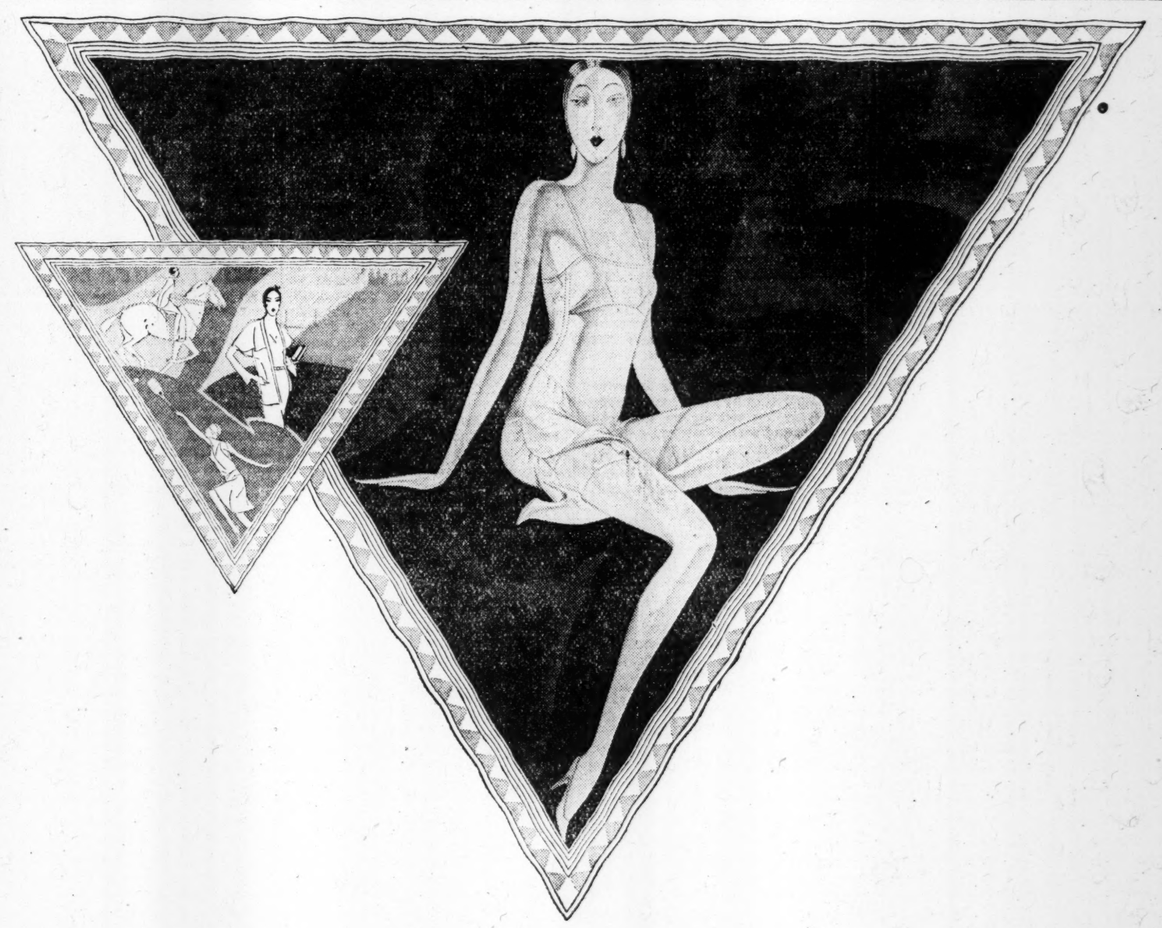

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THE HOME FORUM

The Secret of the Rafters

LET others celebrate the oft-praised enchantment of old attics, realms of exploration for rainy days, yielding secrets and memories of the past. Be mine to declare the simple virtues of mere rafters, unsung by poets, ignored by all romancers. Visible rafters, I mean, unsheathed, unplastered, standing forth in bare strength. (I gravely doubt whether your so-called finished attics deserve the name at all. Their utility I do not deny. But the rightful charm and romance of them has fled the moment you tamper with the rafters and seal them away from the light.) So straight and true, so strong and sure, soaring from their cross-beams on both sides to meet at the peak of the roof, what a proud, simple, yet final glory is theirs!

I speak with due authority. For it is all through these days (and nights, too), yes for months, that I live under and among and intimately with them.

The world has waxed sentimental over poets, artists in attics; the world is impressed by "philosophers" under the roof. But where would be roofs, without rafters? Tell me that, I ask in magnanimous triumph. Can you think of a human world without roofs? Consider, then, the rafters of the world—in all ages and climes, patient, silent, sure, holding protection over the heads of countless human beings. Consider the rafters of the world—ever since the caveman discovered their beneficent ways, a few natural roofs having fallen in.

No, that were too staggering. To describe the rôle of the rafter in history demands the powers both of poet and philosopher. I am neither—only a lover of rafters, and I can speak only of my own. I must repeat that I mean those you can see. It takes imagination to look through sheathing and plaster, altogether too much for practical purposes.

When spring days begin to lengthen, I echo the poet's exclamation: "I am tired of four walls and a ceiling"; and, quite in the spirit of Whitman, I make this slight, but for me adequate, amendment: "Four plastered walls and a ceiling." I must disclaim with all emphasis any inclination toward primitivism. I am not a nomad. I accept cities and their attendant comforts of plaster only with gratitude. Sealed, plastered walls do not a prison make for me.

But I cannot express how joyous the escape from plaster to the space of the rafters. This is what my summer shack means to me. All the simple, lovely vistas from my window of meadows and woods and gently rolling hills; and best of all, far beyond, the glimpse of the timeless sea. I forget them not. But almost do I think that the rafters would be enough. Here I sit through most of the day, as I do at this moment, in a little chamber no larger than a hermit's cell. My furniture is as plain and bare as the boards that surround me and the rafters that soar above me. A broad pine table, a few rude shelves housing my cherished books, certain homemade decorations (which must be passed over at this time) on the walls, and always a single vase of the flowers which brings the essence of the fields here about me: this is my simple, satisfying minimum, an equipment for summer days reduced to lowest terms. And my content is so complete that I marvel constantly. I can explain it only by finding a mysterious virtue in the rafters and all that goes with them. For here I am next to the very weatherboards which cover my dwelling. Here the upright studdings jut out foursquare, holding the long cross-beams from which rise my rafters, thirty feet, I think, straight toward the sky.

If you looked in at my door, you would pass on quickly with the natural first impression of a small bare compartment. But through the years it has been expanding in a miraculous way which I still cannot understand. Long since it has become spacious beyond belief. Rising open to the roof it seems to partake of limitless space. I cannot conceive a desire for more room.

Not in the ardor of inexperience or new-found enthusiasm do I write of my be-raftered study. I am a specialist in headquarters for summer labor and reflection. In years long past I have experimented thoroughly with tents, tree-platforms, simple arboreal shade and every variety of seats (hard, soft and indifferent), by the bank of the stream and the shore of the ocean. Each of these holds its own distinctive charm, and I have not abandoned them as temporary centers of productive meditation from time to time. But for settled and permanent retreat, I can choose only this raftered citadel. I cannot wonder that poets and philosophers gravitate upward to the open spaces under the roofs. That is where they belong, at least in summer days. For here, as I can testify, with only a single thin partition between yourself and nature, you seem to come close to the elemental. Winds blow jauntily right through weatherboards and through crevices of the window casing. Rains beat a cheerful tattoo upon the shingles over your head. Among my rafters at least this is the most cheerful place in the world on a dull or showery day.

Endowed thus mysteriously, as I have tried to say, with this sense of unlimited space, I enjoy a curious freedom. If I descend the stairs here in my own house I am suddenly shut in by a ceiling, but the moment I ascend again, lo, the rafters lift me with their own soaring liberty. So are my thoughts strangely freed, as nowhere else under human roof but in the hushed nave of some vast cathedral, where rafters in stone draw the eye and heart upward into the distant mystery of the arched vaulting. (Only my own modest sanctum is far more conducive to close sustained labor.)

Does such comparison with the glories of Gothic majesty seem fantastic? I cannot wonder if it would be so to anyone else. But not to me who have dwelt and dreamed and worked through so many summers under my own beloved ribbed roof. For in these plain rafters, hewn from the tall pines, I have found the symbol of aspiration and freedom. That is their secret for me.

Rafters with such meaning can never lose their deep fascination even for an hour. Over them through the day streams light that illumines their mellow restful browns right up to their peaks; and the afternoon sun, pouring through my west window, throws into shining relief the varied waves and whorls of their rich grain. Then as dusk falls they darken slowly from the top as shadows slip slowly around them—and around my reverie. When evening comes and I sit in a bright circle of my shaded lamp, the upper reaches of my rafters are quite lost in friendly night far above. Yet I feel their supporting presence there, still leading my thoughts skyward to their unseen heights.

If you have never had the good fortune to share such privileges, I hope you may appreciate something of my devotion—to rafters. Some poet—who understands—should sing a rhapsody on the rafters of the world. Some philosopher should rationalize their rôle in human history. I can speak only in simple wise of those I know. I think I should be content to be known as the Man Who Loves Rafters, because he has divined their secret.

P. K.

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Round About Aussee

Somehow one always thinks of the lake country as a summer paradise only. Yet nothing could be lovelier than the little lakes around Aussee . . . when they wear their winter dress. The snow arrives somewhere about November, as a rule to stay. It lies thickly on the surrounding slopes and from then onwards the roads leading to the lakes are gay with the jingle of sleigh-bells. There is plenty of skating, many toboggan tracks (the longest stretching for nearly four miles), a bob-run, and countless skiing fields. . . .

Three lovely little lakes in a chain, the nearest of which is reached in half an hour on foot, are the most personal property of Bad Aussee. The Grundlsee is surrounded by low hills, on the slopes of which are many villas of well-to-do Viennese, and a good motor-road runs along the banks. At the end of it, a few minutes' walk through the woods brings you to the little Toplitz See, wilder and still more beautiful. Here there is no road; the virgin forests reach down the steep cliffs of the mountains to the edge of the dark-green, melancholy waters. Two small waterfalls, flowing underground from tiny lakes far above us in the mountains, fall in spray into the lake, which must itself have some underground outlet. A little boat brings you in half an hour to the far end. The third lake, the minute Kammersee, lies ten minutes' climb beyond the far end of the Toplitz See, at the very foot of the gaunt Tote Gebirge, the loneliest and loveliest of them all.—G. E. R. GEDYE, in "A Wayfarer in Australia."

Mountain Picture

The sun, from out a burnished plenty-horn,
Pours iridescence on the rising morn.
With rose and saffron peaks are glorified,
And on a steep blue mountainside
White sheep move in a fold of amber light,
And all the land is bright, is bright.

Gold sequins, autumn's coin, now flash and quiver
Where aspens dance a Romany to the river;
And there a leaning pine and fir
Make jade pagodas on the current's quicksilver.
Poised high above the canyon's purple pit,
An eagle, gleaming plummet, drops to fathom it.

ALTA BOOTH DUNN.

A Merry Rogue Was Till!

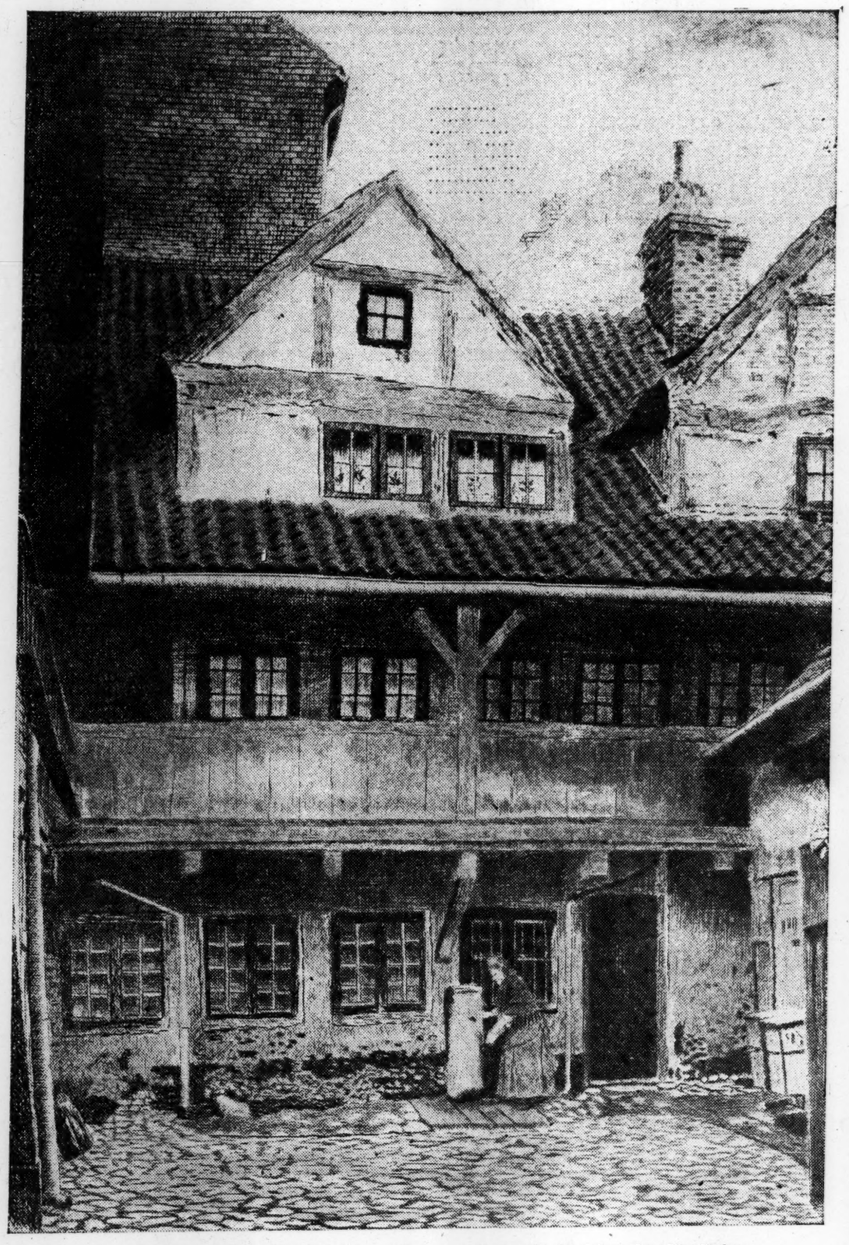
They loved a merry jest in those days when knighthood was in flower, though their wit seems hardly so beguiling now. Anything was welcome then to vary the monotony of things, for existence, when it was not tempestuous, was somewhat dull. During the years of din and affray there was small time to write or read, and indeed, he who did so was not much esteemed. When the great adventuring was over, when all the lovely ladies had been rescued and all the dragons dispatched, and there was nothing more to do or dare, the knight began to think. He remembered that the pen was mighty and a good story pleasurable, and he called for his chapbook to be read, and his minstrels to make accompaniment with their music. The jester was now a welcome fellow, and his quips were received with laughter. That is why the Englishmen loved their ballads and their Robin Hood, the French their Roman de la Rose, the Germans their Till Eulenspiegel. It is Till's tale that is to be told today, and chuckling, the knight lies back in his chair to hear it.

He was a merry rogue, romping over the country and setting everyone by the ears, and then before they could take breath for a scolding he was up and away leaving them all laughing. Everyone was fond of the wag for all his mischief, for everybody likes to laugh. His was a nimble tongue, a very needle for sharpness. Not all the learned men in Prague (and they are learned there to this day) could confuse him. Is not his answer to the rector's question a masterpiece? "Tell me," said the learned man, intent on catching him, "how many days have passed from Adam's time to the present hour?" "Most worshipful sir," replied Till, politely, "the number is not great. Only seven have passed—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday—when they have passed then begin seven other days, and so on," which the rector could not deny. "Then tell me, again," said he, "which is the middle of the world?" "That on which we now stand," was the exact and truthful answer, "if ye believe me not, take a cord and mete it." The scholars did not approve this clever knave, and thinking once more to mock him, gave him a donkey for a scholar. But Till was equal to them and agreed to have him, only asking for twenty years in which to teach him, "for," said he, "he may be rather slow." And then taking him to his stable, he gave him a book, putting between each leaf a mess of oats, most delectable to a donkey. The ass, in manner most scholarly, turned over every leaf till having no more oats he cried out loud and clear "E-A. E-A!" (Hee-haw! Hee-haw!) Then Till, with hasty step ran to those learned men. "Listen," said he, "how I have taught my pupil already two letters of the alphabet, and how well he saith them." And giving the ass an empty book, empty of oats which were his wisdom, they all beheld him turning the leaves and crying "E-A. E-A!" Which confounded those men of Prague, for Till once more had triumphed, not in twenty years but twenty days.

China

What shall we call
This Curious One, who builded a great wall,
That, rivers crossing, skirting mountain steeps,
Did not keep out but let in the Invader;
Who is what her ancients made her;
Who neither wholly wakes, nor wholly sleeps,
Fool at once and sage,
Childhood of more than patriarchal age?
With twinkling, almond eyes, and little feet,
She totters hither, from her fields of flowers,
From where Pekin uplifts its pictured towers,
And from the markets where her merchants meet
And barter with the world. We close our eyes,
And see her otherwise.
(Perhaps the spell began
With the quaint figures on her painted fan.)
At first she is a Land,
A stretch of plains and mountains, and long rivers,
Down which her inland tribute she delivers
To the sea cities: where a child may stand,
A man may climb, plants are, and shrubs, and trees;
Arable everywhere,
No idlers there
In that vast hive-world of industrious bees.
Now she is many persons, many things,
The little and the great;
The Emperor plowing in the Sacred Field,
What time the New-Year comes in solemn state:
A soldier, with his matchlock, bow, and shield,
Behind the many-bannered dragon wings;
A bonze, where the high pagodas rise,
And Buddha sits, cross-legged, in rapt repose;
A husbandman that goes
And sows his fields with wheat. . . .
Boatman, whose boat floats downward to the sea;
Sailor, whose junk is clumsy; woodman, who
Cuts camphor-trees, and groves of tall bamboo;
Gardens, where flowers and fruits together grow,
The banyan and pomegranate, and the palm,
And the great water-lily, white as snow;
Rivers, with low squat bridges; everywhere
Women and children; beardless men, with queues,
In tunics, short wide trousers, silken shoes,
Some with the peaked caps of Mandarins; . . .
Innumerous Bustle, immemorial Calm—
And this is China!

—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, in "Guests of the State."



No. 73 Torvegade, Copenhagen. From a Colored Etching by V. Holm

ALTHOUGH many of the old buildings of Copenhagen are giving place to those more modern, there are still a few to be found in the more historical parts of the city. Christianshavn was the first suburb of the city, and was largely built by Christian IV (1577-1648), who was interested in increasing the Danish navy, and built many houses for the accommodation of those connected with it. "Skibet" (meaning vessel) No. 73, on Torvegade, is one of the oldest dwelling houses of the district, inhabited by seamen. Many are the artists that have made pictures of the house, squeezed, as it were, between others, even as people are unceremoniously elbowed in a crowd.

Mr. V. Holm has for some years worked as an etcher. He has been noticed by members of the Royal families of Denmark and England, who are in possession of some of his drawings. In his treatment of the weather-beaten gables of No. 73, Mr. Holm shows a touch of the caressing sunshine, which kisses the old house. On the faces of the gables, he contrasts the warmth of sunshine with the deeper, cooler shadows beneath the overhanging eaves under the balcony, and in the doorway. There is a romantic suggestion in the old courtyard, with its cobblestone paving, worn smooth with the feet of merchants and sailors. The shawled figure at the pump, helps to break the monotony of horizontal and vertical lines and adds to the effect. The grace of years, the mellowness of age, are well portrayed by the artist in his fine lines and delicacy of touch.

Le vrai Service

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS la parabole de l'enfant prodigue, narrée par saint Luc, la principale leçon qu'apprit le fils prodigue est une chose que l'expérience pourra tôt ou tard enseigner à chacun, savoir, qu'on retourne à la maison du Père lorsqu'on est disposé à servir; que la route droite et resserrée de la repentance traverse la vaste plaine du service. Lorsque, après s'être associé aux éléments grossiers de la nature humaine et avoir souffert de la faim devant les caroubes de la matérialité, le prodigue rentra en lui-même; il atteignit le point où il pouvait dire avec résolution: "Je me lèverai, j'irai vers mon père et je lui dirai: Mon père, j'ai péché contre le ciel et contre toi, je ne suis plus digne d'être appelé ton fils; traite-moi comme l'un de tes mercenaires."

Nous gagnons le chemin qui mène à l'harmonie en faisant la volonté de Dieu, en suivant les commandements de l'Esprit. En servant humblement, et de cœur, tous les enfants de Dieu, nous atteignons le vrai sens de la vie, qui est notre compensation. Ainsi nous entrons dans la demeure légitime de l'homme, dans la maison du Père, la vraie conscience spirituelle. Lorsqu'on est parti pour un pays éloigné—qu'on a suivi le chemin désastreux du sens matériel pour constater enfin qu'on est mentalement affamé; lorsqu'on parvient à la conviction que les dons de la matière ne sont que des caroubes, alors on commence à voir que c'est seulement par la voie du sens spirituel que la pensée peut revenir au véritable auteur de l'être réel, à la source et à la substance de tout ce qui existe en réalité. Être prêt à faire le bien, et cela avec persistance, c'est suivre le seul chemin qui puisse nous rendre conscients de la vraie filialité. Le Père céleste est toujours présent pour conférer Ses richesses à Son propre fils; mais pour atteindre à cette réalisation bénie, le voyageur, errant dans le royaume du sens matériel, doit la chercher par une repentance sincère qui le dispose et le prépare à servir, à travailler à son propre salut, à marcher dans la voie de l'obéissance envers le Principe divin et la loi divine.

La Science Chrétienne est venue à bien des voyageurs, dans plus d'une contrée désolée et lointaine du sens matériel: elle les a élevés, a réveillé l'espérance, vivifié en eux le sens de l'être impérissable, de l'impeccable perfection. Les vraies idées sont les anges gardiens ayant le pouvoir de nous reconduire aux divines réalités du moi spirituel, lequel est gouverné par l'unique Entendement infini, "en qui il n'y a aucune variation ni aucune ombre de changement." Si longtemps et si loin que nous ayons pu nous égarer, la Science Chrétienne offre la possibilité d'un retour certain, faisant entendre la réconfortante assurance que "ses compassions . . . se renouvellent tous les matins." Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, à la page 491, Mrs. Eddy déclare que l'individualité spirituelle de l'homme ne se trompe jamais. Elle est la ressemblance du Créateur de l'homme." Puis elle poursuit: "La matière ne peut pas mettre les mortels en rapport avec la vraie origine et les faits de l'être, auxquels tout doit aboutir. Ce n'est qu'en reconnaissant la suprématie de l'Esprit, qui annule les prétentions de la matière, que les mortels peuvent dépouiller la mortalité, et trouver le lien spirituel indissoluble qui établit l'homme pour toujours dans la ressemblance divine, inséparable de son créateur."

La Science Chrétienne révèle l'idéal du Maitre et comment il s'occupait des affaires de son Père. Jésus reconnaissait la paternité de Dieu, de l'unique Entendement qui crée tout. Il savait que toute vraie identité est le rejeton, l'image, la ressemblance de Dieu, du Principe divin, et que la matière, avec ses attraits trompeurs et ses fins amères, n'est que le rêve des sens dont les mortels doivent s'éveiller pour aller auprès du Père. Aujourd'hui, cette Science aide le monde à sortir de sa léthargie pour comprendre que les mortels pécheurs ne sont point enfants de Dieu, mais qu'en obéissant à la loi spirituelle, nous pouvons entrer dans le vrai héritage de l'homme.

Que la théologie et la Science de Jésus de Nazareth ne font qu'un et que son enseignement est pratique aujourd'hui, la Science Chrétienne l'a prouvé amplement et le prouve d'une façon continue. De plus en plus le monde objectif, le monde matériel des sens, est reconnu comme étant un monde irréel, un monde uniquement d'apparences, et les expériences réelles conduisant vers Dieu sont reconnues comme expériences spirituelles. A mesure que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est reconnu, les vraies idées de l'Entendement sont discernées; et ce sont ces vraies idées qui déplacent l'illusion de la matérialité. La race humaine est pas à pas rachetée par la compréhension que Dieu est l'unique Entendement divin, et que l'homme à Son image est à jamais gouverné par cet Entendement.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Vignette

A gleaming white bridge—arching
High over a tiny winding stream of silver.
A forest of still trees below;
Above, a sky weaving mystic fancies
With a handful of stars and a few airy clouds.
A pale white moon moves softly across the sky,
Disappearing and reappearing.
The swaying of trees—a bird's faint call
The only music.

DOROTHY GRANT.

True Service

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE parable of the prodigal son, narrated by Luke, the chief lesson which the prodigal learned is one which experience may sooner or later teach everyone, namely, that the return to the Father's house must be by way of willingness to serve; that the straight and narrow road of repentance lies across the broad plain of service. When, after mingling with the swinish elements of human nature and famishing on the husks of materiality, he came to himself, the prodigal reached the point of resolve when he could say, "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants."

We win our way to harmony by doing God's will; by following the behests of Spirit. Through humble, hearty service to all God's children we attain to and are compensated by the true sense of living. So we enter into man's rightful dwelling-place, the Father's house, true spiritual consciousness. When one has taken his journey into a far country—has gone the ruinous way of material sense until he finds that he is mentally famishing; when one reaches the conviction that matter's gifts are but husks, then one begins to see that by way of spiritual sense only can thought return to the true author of actual being, the source and substance of all that really exists. Only by way of persistent willingness to do good can one become aware of true sonship. The heavenly Father is ever present to bestow His riches upon his own son; but to reach this blessed realization, the wanderer in the realm of material sense must seek it through genuine repentance, which renders one willing and ready to serve, to work out his own salvation, to walk in the way of obedience to divine Principle and law.

Christian Science has come to many wanderers in many a drear and far country of material sense and has lifted them, wakened hope, quickened in them the sense of deathless being, sinless perfection. True ideas are the guardian angels empowered to lead us back to the divine realities of spiritual selfhood, which is governed by the one infinite Mind, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." However long or far we may have strayed, Christian Science holds out the possibility of a safe return, and breathes the comforting assurance that "his compassions . . . are new every morning." In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 491), Mrs. Eddy avers that "man's spiritual individuality is never wrong. It is the likeness of man's Maker." And she continues: "Matter cannot connect mortals with the true origin and facts of being, in which all must end. It is only by acknowledging the supremacy of Spirit, which annuls the claims of matter, that mortals can lay off mortality and find the indissoluble spiritual link which establishes man forever in the divine likeness, inseparable from his creator."

Christian Science reveals the Master's ideal and his method of being about his Father's business. Jesus acknowledged the fatherhood of God, even the one all-creative Mind. All true identity he knew to be the offspring, image, likeness of God, divine Principle; and matter, with its deceptive allurements and bitter finalities, to be but the sense-dream from which mortals must awaken and go to the Father. And today, this Science is helping to rouse the world to realize that sinful mortals are not God's children; but that by obeying spiritual law we can enter into man's true heritage.

That the theology and Science of Jesus of Nazareth are one, and that his teaching is practical today, Christian Science has amply proved and is continually proving. More and more is the objective world, the material world of sense, becoming recognized as a shadow world, a world of appearance only; and real experiences leading Godward are being recognized as spiritual experiences. As God, divine Mind, is acknowledged, Mind's true ideas are discerned; and it is these true ideas which displace the illusion of materiality. The understanding of God as the one divine Mind, and of man in His image, forever governed by that Mind, is step by step redeeming the human race.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Beerbohm Tree Anecdote

Stories about Tree are legion, and the amazing thing is that quite half of them are true. . . .

One day he left the theater eagerly scanning the morning's correspondence. A cab was waiting at the stage door, the driver of which knew his home address. He got in, his eyes riveted to the letters, which continued to hold his attention throughout the journey. The cab pulled up at his house. Deep in his correspondence, Tree stepped out, walked up to the front door, rang the bell and waited, still absorbed in what he was reading.

The door opened. A maid-servant stood in the entrance.

"Come in," said Tree mechanically, and walked back to the cab.

The servant . . . waited at the door for his return when the cabby had pointed out his error. But the cabby, with a fine eye to business, also knew of his freaks, and the moment Tree was comfortably settled in the cab again he whipped up the horse and started back to the theater.

Arrived at the stage door, Tree entered the theater, without apparently the least suspicion of what had passed since he had left it, and went upstairs to dictate answers to his letters. The cabby got his money for the two journeys from one of the theater officials and remained within call for Tree's reappearance. After which he took him home again. It was a bad day for London cabbies when Tree bought his own motor car.—HESKETH PEARSON, in "Ventilations."

On the Sonnenberg

He had reached the summit of the Sonnenberg ridge. Ahead lay an avenue of trees, planted sufficiently wide apart to allow glimpses on either side of the country below. To the right, mile upon mile of open country: flat country it seemed, but only in comparison with the mountainous country to the other side. A river twisted into the blue haze of the distance. To the left a little town lay directly below the ridge, a little Swiss town with red roofs peeping between the vivid green of chestnut trees. Beyond were the lower mountain slopes, dotted with clusters of the brilliant oak and beech, surrounded by the darker green of fir and pine. Beyond that again, snow-capped Pilatus shimmered against the clear blue of the sky.

The earth smelt fresh and sweet after the rain, and the air was faintly scented with wild cherry blossom. An old stone cross was placed where the most beautiful expanse of country and mountainside could be seen.

He followed the grassy avenue down a gentle slope into a pine wood. Three squirrels ran away at his approach: two scampered up trees, but one, after running a few yards, waited and looked at him with its bright brown eyes. Softly he walked toward it until he was within a yard. Then it ran off, and half burying its head in its paws, looked at him out of the corner of one eye. Again he stole gently toward it. This time he was within a foot of it before it ran. Once more he stepped toward it and lay face downward on the soft, damp turf. This time the little creature let him stretch out a hand and gently stroke its tiny body.

The warmth of the sun after rain was drawing out each woodland scent. As he followed the winding path through the pine wood to the copse beyond, it seemed as if everything, each tiny flower, each leaf on the tree, was growing, visibly growing. The chorus from bird, insect and flower was rising fuller each moment, as the warmth of the sun increased. Summer had come to the land.

August Rain

Over the thirsty towns, the grateful lands,
After the burning drought and dust and heat,
Across the roofs, adown the panting street,
Between the oats, among the golden wheat,
The clapping of innumerable hands,
The leaping of innumerable feet!

DOROTHY THODY.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

JUNIOR COEN AND COGGESHALL WIN

Capture Feature Match on Opening Day of U. S. Tennis Doubles

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—All the seeded teams that got into action on the opening day of the United States men's doubles tennis championship on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, here Aug. 25, advanced to the second round. The one seeded team that did not get into action on the opening day was that composed of Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Frank X. Shields. Their match was put over one day by permission. The representatives of the United States Navy, Lieut. G. W. Smith and Lieut. R. M. Watt, moved into the second round without lifting a racquet in the only default registered Aug. 25. The defaulting team was Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Donald Strachan, Philadelphia.

The feature match of the opening day was the one in which Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Missouri Valley representatives, came from behind to defeat Fred C. Baggs of New York and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player. Coen and Coggeshall were on the short end of the first two sets which Baggs and Rainville won at 6—0, 8—6. Then Coen and Coggeshall won the third set, 6—4, but found themselves behind at match point in the next set. They showed their ability to play winning tennis in such a crisis and not only won the fourth set at 7—5, but the next, at 6—4, for the match.

William T. Tilden 2d, and Frank T. Hunter, seeded No. 3, came through against a Washington (D. C.) pair, Dennison L. Mitchell and Robert B Considine, with the loss of eight games in three sets. Tilden and Hunter played under wraps.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., the defending champions, had a little trouble with a local combination, Alfred and Robert Turner of Newton. The Massachusetts players forced one set, the last, to extra games. The score: 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

The players from overseas left in the tournament are John S. Oliff and Frederick J. Perry, England, seeded No. 1 in that division, and L. A. Godfree and H. G. N. Lee, also of England. Perry and Oliff were drawn against another English combination, E. R. Avory and James W. Nuthall, Betty Nuthall's brother, and were forced to play an extra set to defeat them at 7—5, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3. Godfree and Lee advanced at the expense of Fred and Don Lee of Salt Lake City, intermountain champions, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6.

H. Ellsworth Vines and Keith E. Gledhill, young Californians, and Fritz Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall won their matches in straight sets. R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, seeded No. 4 in the American division had a great deal of trouble with G. Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish internationalist, and Watson M. Washburn of New York, playing 52 games in all before winning at 14—12, 7—5, 8—6. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Alfred and Robert Turner, Newton, Mass., 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

Richard T. Murphy Jr., Utica, N. Y., and W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated G. Holmes Perkins, Cambridge, Mass., and Thomas J. Jansen, Boston, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated William F. Widen and Robert Shay, St. Paul, 7—5, 6—0, 6—1.

Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated George Abbot and Walter W. Weld, Bostono, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 13—11.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Dennison L. Mitchell and Robert B. Considine, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, Mass., and Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, Mass., defeated John A. Barr and L. James Quick, Dallas, Tex., 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

John S. Oliff and Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated E. R. Avory and James W. Nuthall, England, 7—5, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., defeated Charles and Leo Lejeck, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3.

Lieut. G. W. Smith and Lieut. R. M. Watt, United States Navy, won from Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, by default.

Edward W. Feibleman of New York, and J. Brooks Fenno, Boston, defeated Lloyd Nordstrom and Howard Langlie, Seattle, Wash., 10—8, 6—3, 7—5.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Watson M. Washburn, New York, and G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, 14—12, 7—5, 8—6.

Arnold W. Jones Jr., Providence, R. I., and James Van Alen, Newport, R. I., defeated Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., and J. L. Beaver, Gainsville, Fla., 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

Frederic Mercur, Mount Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Harry Plymire and Jack Cosgrove, San Francisco, Calif., 6—1, 10—8, 6—0.

L. A. Godfree and H. G. N. Lee, England, defeated Fred and Don Dixon, Salt Lake City, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6.

Second Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., won from Arnold W. Jones, Providence, and James Van Alen, Newport, by default.

U. S. YACHT SIGHTED

SANTANDER, Spain (AP) — The United States yacht Lelante, owned by Ralph Beverley which is competing in the races between Plymouth, Eng., and Santander, was sighted Aug. 25 by the Spanish destroyer José Luis Diez, said a radio message from the warship. The position of the yacht was given as 47 degrees 36 minutes latitude north, 27 longitude. Weather conditions were good despite a choppy sea, the message added. Should the weather continue favorable, it is expected the first yacht to cross the finishing line will arrive Aug. 26. Several of the racing yachts were sighted during the day.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	84	55	.604
Baltimore	82	55	.599
Montreal	77	61	.558
Toronto	77	64	.546
Newark	63	75	.457
Buffalo	61	74	.452
Jersey City	54	81	.400
Reading	52	85	.380

RESULTS AUG. 25

Rochester 9, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 2, Newark 0.
Montreal 6, Reading 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	28	14	.667
Los Angeles	25	16	.610
San Francisco	24	17	.585
Sacramento	20	22	.476
Missions	19	23	.452
Oakland	19	23	.452
Portland	18	23	.439
Seattle	13	28	.317

U. S. Polo Prospects Getting Brighter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y.—Prospects for a United States victory in the forthcoming international polo matches at Meadow Brook, became increasingly bright, while the British team chances waned in proportion, as the invaders made their second official appearance here, Aug. 25.

Playing on even terms against a team containing several of those discarded from the second American team, as admittedly too weak to afford much competition for the first team, the British four, with a change in the lineup in the second half, came out victor by a score of 12 to 8, less than the margin of their difference in handicaps.

The game, originally scheduled for Cochran Field, Meadow Brook, was shifted over to the Piping Rock Club, because of the soft condition of the former turf. Even at the second field, the condition of the ground was far from satisfactory, and the steel-clad hoofs of the ponies made line drives of the British type of play, far from accurate. But even with this handicap, the play was far more easygoing than any that has been indulged in by the American favorites for many weeks.

The original No. 1 of the British four, Capt. Richard George, still was unable to exhibit any play that would justify his selection. Aidan Roark, the alternate, is out of play for another week at least. J. Barney Balding, a brother of the No. 2 of the British team, Gerald Balding, and a resident of this country for several years, playing at Onwentsia Club, near Chicago, was substituted for George in the second half. He was an improvement, but had not sufficient practice to fit in well. It was announced that he has been officially added to the British squad, and perhaps will be able to fit in better in later games.

C. T. I. Roark was the outstanding player for the winners, with Gerald Balding also somewhat effective. Lewis L. Lacey was not able to raise his game above the standard set last week, but in his case also there is a chance for improvement, though hardly enough to cope with either E. C. W. Pedley or F. W. C. Guest on the American team.

Harold E. Talbott replaced John Hay Whitney at No. 1 for the Blues, and played good polo, while the balance of the team was the same as at Roslyn, with J. D. Nelson, J. Watson Webb, and J. C. Rathborne, in the three other positions. Webb, the left-hander, was the leading scorer for the team, with four, while Roark accounted for six of the English goals. The summary:

SECOND BRITISH PRACTICE MATCH

ENGLAND	BLUES
No. 1—Capt. Richard George	H. E. Talbott, Jr.
2—Gerald Balding	J. D. Nelson
3—C. T. I. Roark	J. Watson Webb
Back—L. L. Lacey	J. C. Rathborne

Score—England 12, Blues 8. Goals—Roark 6, G. Balding 4, R. George, J. Balding for England; Webb 4, Talbott 2, Nelson, Rathborne for Blues. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Boston Bruins Are Breaking a Record

DESPITE the business depression, the Boston Bruins season ticket office reports an early season record for sale of season tickets. Though the hockey season is still three months away, there always is an assured sale of over $150,000, through season ticket plan locations taken by contract. Within the next few weeks, when the period for renewal of 1928-30 locations expires, it is expected that the Bruins will have an assured sale in excess of $350,000, which is approximately the cost of operating the club for the season. All season tickets not renewed by last season's subscribers will be available through public sale next month.

GERMAN GIRL IN WORLD RECORD RUN

BERLIN (AP)—Frau Lina Radtke-Batschauer of Germany, women's Olympic 800-meter champion, bettered the world's record for 1000 meters Aug. 25 when she ran the distance in 3m. 6.5s.

The listed world's women's record for 1000 meters is 3m. 8 1-5s., set by Miss Trickey of England at London in 1924.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	77	51	.602
St. Paul	75	54	.581
Toledo	72	57	.558
Minneapolis	67	62	.519
Kansas City	64	64	.500
Columbus	56	73	.434
Milwaukee	53	77	.408
Indianapolis	51	77	.398

RESULTS AUG. 25

Columbus 4, Kansas City 2.
Toledo 5, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul 3, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 11, Indianapolis 6.
Minneapolis 14, Indianapolis 12.

PRINTERS' BASEBALL TOURNEY

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Teams representing New York, Washington, Chicago, Detroit and St. Paul advanced in the International Printers' Baseball League tournament by winning their games in the opening round on Aug. 25. Washington, defending champion and winner in seven of the last eight tournaments, provided the features of the day, defeating St. Louis, 21 to 1, in a game halted at the end of the sixth inning by rain. Washington scored 16 runs in the first inning. New York defeated Pittsburgh 9 to 1, St. Paul eliminated Boston 11 to 3, Chicago defeated Cincinnati 16 to 5 and Detroit beat Indianapolis 14 to 7.

CADET COACHES TO REPORT

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—United States Military Academy's coaching staff has been directed by the head football coach, Maj. Ralph I. Sasse, to report Aug. 28 to make plans for the opening practice Sept. 2, when the academic year opens. Present plans for coaching assignments are: Head coach, Major Sasse; backfield, "Red" Blaik and Harry Wilson; ends, C. F. Born and M. F. Daly; line, "Fats" Ellinger and Johnny Stokes; punters, "Red" Reeder; scrubs, G. H. Davidson.

FRENCH CYCLIST TRIUMPH

BRUSSELS (AP)—Michard of France has been awarded first place in the professional bicycle championships held in connection with the fifty-second congress of the International Cycling Association, just ended here. Willie Honeman of the United States was eliminated in the quarter finals by Hansen of Denmark. Moeskops of Holland was second, Piani, Italy, third, and Hansen fourth.

HASKELL INDIAN WINS DECATHLON

Passes Stewart of Los Angeles A. C. in Final Event—Denver Wins Team Relay

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION DECATHLON CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES STANDING

Athlete—	Points
Wilson Charles, Haskell Institute	7313.343
J. M. Stewart Los Angeles A. C.	7119.605
J. T. Hall, University of Florida	7075.071
H. P. Rothert, Olympic Club, Los An.	7073.13
F. H. Munger, University of Florida	6480.005
Howard Jones, New York A. C.	5917.755
Ivan Dykeman, Denver A. C.	5813.09
W. J. Hutchison, Ithaca, S. of P. A.	5706.667
Edward Wlodyka, Boston A. A.	5645.57
Fred Pusch, Grove City College	5600.463
Dr. Louis Peresenyi, Un. A. C., Pitts.	5258.30
J. A. Deering, Yale University	4594.005

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF UNITED STATES TEAM RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Team—	Pts.
Denver Athletic Club	13
Los Angeles Athletic Club	10
Newark Athletic Club	6
Pennsylvania Railroad A. A.	5
Boston Athletic Association	5
Pittsburgh Athletic Association	5
Union A. C., Pittsburgh	2

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Loping along with the free and easy stride of his Indian forbears, Wilson Charles, steel-muscled Oneida from Haskell Institute, won the Amateur Athletic Union decathlon championship of the United States, Aug. 25, by outrunning James M. Stewart of the Los Angeles A. C. in the final event, the 1500-meter run.

Trailing Stewart with nine of the 10 events completed as the sun sank over the rim of the big Pitt Stadium, the lithe, 180-pound Indian athlete sped along to cover the distance in 4m. 55s., and beat the giant Texan by more than an eighth of a mile.

Turning in the best performances of the day in the running broad jump and 1500-meter run, the latest of an illustrious line of Indian athletes that included such names as Jim Thorpe and Fait Elkins won with a slim but conclusive margin of 193.738 points from Stewart.

Florida Athletes Star

A sturdy newcomer from the University of Florida, Joe T. Hall, nosed out Harlow P. Rothert of Stanford University football fame for third place. Fifth also went to an unheralded representative of the Florida institution.

Charles' winning mark was some 471 points short of the United States record established by J. Kenneth Doherty of Detroit, last year at Denver before he retired from amateur competition to become a coach.

A fast quartet of sprinters from the Los Angeles Athletic Club won both the 440-yard and 880-yard relays in the National A. A. U. championships, but the Denver A. C., entering every relay event on the program, won the point trophy with 13 to the Los Angeles club's 10.

Boston Wins Mile Relay

The classic mile championship went to the Boston A. A., whose speedy team, consisting of George A. Morin, Charles J. Sansone, Dana Smith and Donald B. Fleet, led the Denver A. C. and Union A. C. of Pittsburgh home in 3m. 22s.

The Los Angeles A. C. led all the way to retain the 440-yard relay championship. The speedy Pacific Coast quartet, consisting of Bob Maxwell, Victor E. Williams, Raymond Alf and Hector M. Dyer, won by three yards from the Newark A. C., with the Denver A. C. third and last. The time was 42.3 seconds. The Los Angeles A. C. won the 880-yard event with exactly the same quartet. Again the Newark A. C. was second and Denver third.

A heavy rain descended upon the stadium immediately afterward, driving spectators, athletes and officials to cover.

The two-mile relay went to the Pennsylvania Railroad A. A. of Chicago and the four-mile to the Pittsburgh A. A. quartet.

Brix Smashes Records

Competing in a special shot-putting contest with eight and 12-pound weights, H. Herman Brix of the Los Angeles A. C. set new American records for both of the lighter missiles. He heaved the 12-pound shot 58ft. 8¼ in. to beat John C. Kuck's previous mark of 58ft. 7¾in. without even removing his sweatshirt, then outstripped Ralph W. Rose's eight-pound record of 67ft. 7in. with a put of 68ft. 9¾in. The summary:

A. A. U. U. S. DECATHLON TITLE

100-Meter Dash

First Heat—Won by Jones, New York A. C., 11.2s; Deering, Yale, second, 12.1s.

Second Heat—Won by Stewart, Los Angeles A. C., 11.4s; Rothert, Olympic Club, second, 11.7s.

Third Heat—Won by Charles, Haskell, 11.5s; Peresenyi, Union A. C., second, 11.7s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Hall, U. of Florida, 11.6s; Pusch, Grove City College, second, 11.7s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Munger, U. of Florida, 11.5s; Wlodyka, Boston A. A., second, 11.9s.

Sixth Heat—Won by Everett Utterback, Brooklyn Harriers, 11.4s; Dykeman, Denver A. C., second, 12.3s; Hutchinson, Ithaca S. of P. A., third, 12.6s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Charles, 22ft. 11¾in.; Utterback, second, 21ft. 11in.; Munger, third, 21ft. 4¾in.; Jones, fourth, 21ft.; Hall, fifth, 20ft. 9½in.; Stewart, sixth, 20ft. 8¾in.; Wlodyka, seventh, 20ft. 2in.; Rothert, eighth, 19ft. 11½in.; Dr. Peresenyi, ninth, 19ft. 5in.; Pusch, tenth, 19ft. 2in.; Hutchinson, eleventh, 18ft. 10½in.; Dykeman, twelfth, 18ft. 9in.; Deering, thirteenth, 17ft. 5¾in.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by Rothert, 48ft. 10¾in.; Hall, second, 44ft. 6¼in; Wlodyka, third, 43ft. 5⅛in.; Stewart, fourth, 42ft. 4¾in.; Charles, fifth, 41ft. 7½in.; Pusch, sixth, 40ft. ½in.; Dykeman, seventh, 39ft. 3¼in.; Jones, eighth, 38ft. 11½in.; Hutchinson, ninth, 36ft. 6in.; Dr. Peresenyi, tenth, 36ft. ⅝in.; Deering, eleventh, 34ft. 10in.; Munger, twelfth, 32ft. 2⅝in.; Utterback, withdrew.

Running High Jump—Won by Stewart, 6ft.; Hall, second, 5ft. 9in.; Rothert and Charles, tied for third, 5ft. 7¾in.; Dykeman and Munger, tied for fifth, 5ft. 5in.; Deering and Jones, tied for seventh, 5ft. 1¾in.; Hutchinson, ninth, 5ft. 1in.; Pusch, Dr. Peresenyi and Wlodyka, tied for tenth, 5ft. ½in.

400-Meter Dash

First Heat—Won by Jones, 50.7s.; Munger, second, 51.9s.

Second Heat—Won by Charles, 54.1s.; Hall, second, 55.2s.

Third Heat—Won by Dykeman, 58s.; Wlodyka, second, 58.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Dr. Peresenyi, 55.6s.; Rothert, second, 55.8s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Pusch, 55.8s.; Deering, second, 57.5s.

Sixth Heat—Won by Stewart, 56.4s.; Hutchinson, second, 57.2s.

100-Meter Hurdles

First Heat—Won by Hall, 16.1s.; Stewart, second, 16.7s.

Second Heat—Won by Dykeman, 16.4s.; Munger, second, 16.5s.

Third Heat—Won by Hutchinson, 18.4s.; Pusch, second, 20.4s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Rothert, 17.3s.; Dr. Peresenyi, second, 18.7s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Jones, 18s.; Wlodyka, second, 19.1s.

Sixth Heat—Won by Charles, 16.8s.; Deering, second, 22.5s.

Discus—Won by Rothert, 137ft. 10in.; Stewart, second, 130ft. 3½in.; Hall, third, 126ft. 9¼in.; Wlodyka, fourth, 125ft. 7¾in.; Charles, fifth, 125ft. 1¾in.; Dykeman, sixth 118ft. 1⅜in.; Jones seventh, 117ft. 11in.; Pusch, eighth, 115ft. 1in.; Dr. Peresenyi, ninth, 112ft. 4¾in.; Deering, tenth, 112ft. 2¼in.; Hutchinson, eleventh, 107ft.; Munger, twelfth, 101ft. 5in.

Pole Vault—Won by Munger, 12ft.; Stewart and Charles tied for second, 11ft.; Hutchinson, fourth, 10ft. 9in.; Hall, fifth, 10ft. 6in.; Pusch, sixth, 10ft.; Rothert and Dykeman, tied for seventh, 9ft. 6in.; Deering, Dr. Perensenyi, Wlodyka and Jones, tied for ninth, 8ft. 6in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Rothert, 166ft. 6½in. Stewart, second, 161ft. ⅜in.; Dykeman, third, 154ft. 6in.; Hutchinson, fourth, 147ft.; Wlodyka, fifth, 145ft. 9¾in.; Dr. Peresenyi, sixth, 145ft. ¾in.; Charles, seventh, 141ft. ⅜in.; Jones, eighth, 135ft. 7¾in.; Monger and Hall, tied for ninth, 129ft 1¾in.; Pusch, eleventh, 122ft. 5in.; Deering, twelfth, 119ft. 2in.

1500-Meter Run

First Heat—Won by Pusch, 5m. 23.3s.; Deering, second, 5m. 40s.; Wlodyka and Jones, tied for third, 6m. 7.8s.

Second Heat—Won by Hutchinson, 5m. 14.3s.; Hall, second, 5m. 15.5s.; Rothert, third, 5m. 18.1s.; Dr. Peresenyi, fourth, 5m. 32s.

Third Heat—Won by Charles, 4m. 55s.; Munger, second, 5m. 23.3s; Stewart, third, 5m. 51s.

Team Races

440-Yard Relay—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (R. Maxwell, V. E. Williams, R. Alf and H. M. Dyer); Newark A. C., second; Denver A. C., third. Time—42.3s.

880-Yard Relay—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (Maxwell, Williams, Alf, Dyer); Newark A. C., second; Denver A. C., third. Time—1m. 27.6s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Boston A. A. (G. A. Morin, C. J. Sansone, Dana Smith, D. B. Fleet); Denver A. C., second; Union A. C., third. Time—3m. 22s.

Two-Mile Relay—Won by Pennsylvania Railroad A. A., Chicago (Bloor, Thomas, Watkins, Beethan); Denver A. C. (Hinkey, Harvey, Squires, Meyers), second; no third. Time—7m. 55s.

Four-Mile Relay—Won by Pittsburgh A. A. (Johnston, Roy, Pesci, Adams); Denver A. C., second; no third. Time—18m. 38.8s.

Washington Again Bests Champions

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	85	43	.664
Washington	77	48	.616
New York	73	52	.584
Cleveland	66	60	.524
Detroit	61	66	.480
Chicago	48	75	.390
St. Louis	49	77	.389
Boston	43	81	.347

RESULTS AUG. 25

Washington 3, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 5.
Only games scheduled.

Washington cut Philadelphia's lead in the American League race to six and one-half games on Aug. 25, by defeating the champions, 3 to 2. That makes the second straight contest the Senators have won in this present series, with the Athletics yet to take a victory. Detroit moved farther ahead of the other clubs in the second division by winning from St. Louis, 7 to 5. These two games were the only ones scheduled for the day.

Joe Cronin's timely hitting, together with the steady pitching of Sam Jones, gave the Senators their second consecutive win over the A's. The young shortstop started his team off to victory in the fourth inning, when he hit a home run with Heine Manush on base. The Athletics came right back in the same inning, however, to tie the score on successive doubles by Bishop and Summa, followed by Foxx's sacrifice fly. Again Cronin stepped to the plate in the eighth, to send a hard hit single to left field, scoring Sam West from third base, with what proved to be the winning run. Bob Grove was in the box for the A's and did well, but could not compare with the veteran of the Senators. Jones held the champions to six hits, while his team mates were making eight off Grove.

Tom Bridges, a young right-handed pitcher making his first major league start, held the Browns in check for eight and two-third innings and gave the Tigers victory. He allowed only one run until the ninth, but weakened at that time to let four men cross the plate. After Ferrell had cleaned the bases with a triple, Bucky Harris sent in Waite Hoyt to get the last man out. Bridges was wild at times, issuing 12 bases on balls, but delivered tight ball in the pinches. McManus with three and Alexander with two hits, led Detroit's attack. Akers hit a homer for the Tigers. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Jones and Spencer; Grove and Cochrane. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty, Guthrie and Nallin. Time—1h. 48m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	x	7	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	7	2

Batteries—Bridges, Hoyt and Hayworth; Coffman, Holshauser, Collins and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Bridges. Losinig pittcher—Coffman. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Geisel. Time—2h. 20m.

CHAMPION SETS COURSE RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Competing in a field of more than 100 players, including several of the outstanding women golfers of the central states, Mrs. O. S. Hill, the defending champion, won the medalist title of the women's western golf tournament over the sporty Hillcrest Country Club course here Aug. 25. The Meadow Lake star was at the top of her game, her 18-hole card showing a 75, two over men's par for the course, and seven under women's figures. In setting the pace, Mrs. Hill broke her course record which stood at 78.

Just a stroke behind the medalist was Mrs. Gregg Lifur, of Los Angeles who last year lost to Mrs. Hill in the finals of the women's western. Mrs. Lifur in scoring a 76, had seven birdies, the same made by the medalist. Scores of other well-known women golfers who qualified for the championship match play flight follow:

Miss Louise Adams, Indianapolis, Ind.	86
Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago	83
Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Chicago	81
Miss Dorothy Page, Madison, Wis.	79
Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis, Tenn.	87
Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago	82
Mrs. Roy Green, Los Angeles	86
Miss Rena Nelson, Chicago	83
Miss Jean Armstrong, Chicago	81
Miss Florence Beebe, Chicago	80
Miss Monnice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis.	88
Mrs. G. W. Tyson, Kansas City	86
Miss Edith Begg, Cleveland, O.	92

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	84	46	.646
New Orleans	77	55	.583
Birmingham	74	57	.565
Atlanta	72	60	.545
Little Rock	67	64	.511
Chattanooga	59	74	.444
Nashville	57	74	.435
Mobile	35	95	.269

RESULTS AUG. 25

Atlanta 4, Memphis 0.
Birmingham 6, Little Rock 4.
New Orleans 10, Cattanooga 6.

BY-PLAYS

ILLUMINATE GOLF COURSES TO WHAT PURPOSE?

ILLUMINATION of golf courses for night play has been shown to be feasible. Real golf courses, not miniatures, is meant here. Nine holes of the Eastwood Hills Country Club at Kansas City, Mo., were lighted after the manner of baseball and football arenas, and a tournament held thereon in which stars of the game scored practically as well as in daylight.

This is certainly very interesting as a novelty, and it may find some practical uses on public parks and daily fee courses where the daylight hours do not provide time for everybody who wants to play. The chances are, however, that illumination will not be greatly in demand on a vast majority of the private courses, as these are not used to anything like capacity during the day.

Even on the public parks and daily fee courses there will be some objection to illumination. The installation and operation of lights will probably be costly, making large volume of play necessary for profits. If a large volume of play at night is added to the capacity traffic of the day, the course will wear out rapidly. Grass must have some time to grow.

OPENING OF A POCKETBOOK COMES HARD

There is an inclination to feel sorry for the ladies when 60,000 in one day apply for tickets to a Friday game a week away at Wrigley Field, Chicago, and most of them get disappointed because there are only 17,000 tickets to go around. Some of the girls are getting discouraged, as week after week their applications are returned by the heartless management stamped "supply exhausted."

Tears dry instantly, however, when it is learned that these are free tickets for which one, two and more dollars are asked when men step up to the box office. And especially, that the big rush of applications was caused by an impending game with the Brooklyn Robins, against whom the Cubs were struggling for first place.

No doubt the Cubs are flattered each week when the application for tickets by the fair ones greatly exceeds the supply. And they would be even more flattered if all those who are denied Annie Oakleys appeared at the box office to show the strength of their loyalty with cash in hand.

This enterprise of ladies' days was undertaken with the hope of getting them interested in baseball and thereby increase paid attendance. It has interested numbers greater than even the management hoped, but not yet to the point of unclamping the jaws of their pocketbooks.

HOCKEY MANAGERS TAKE REINS AGAIN

Although it is early for hockey news, occasional items come forth that are of real interest. Heading the list is the recent announcement that Connie Smythe and Dunc Munro will return to managerial and coaching duties of Toronto and Montreal, respectively. Both are welcome assets to the National Hockey League in ability and personality. Rumor has it that Sprague Cleghorn, former N. H. L. player and manager of the championship Providence team of the Can-Am League last year, may take over the handling of the New York Americans.

BOY CRICKETER STARTLES ENGLAND

One after another, world's cricket records are being smashed by Donald Bradman, the 21-year-old Australian batsman, who proved to be an outstanding figure in the cricket series between Australia and England. Bradman's amazing feats with the bat have almost left the English critics gasping, and opinion now is almost unanimous that he is the greatest batsman ever known. There is cricket in the Bradman family. His father was a good all-rounder, and his two uncles were among the best cricketers Cootamundra (New South Wales) has produced. At the age of eight Bradman was a very fair bat, and at school he immediately topped the batting list. After leaving school, he turned his attention to tennis, and became one of the Bowral (N. S. W.) district's leading players. But the call of cricket was too strong, and when he was 16 years of age he joined the Bowral club. Huge scores brought his name before the cricket world in Sydney, and on moving to the city he began to play with a pennant team. When the English team visited Australia in 1928-29 Bradman scored heavily, and his selection for the trip to England this year was unanimously approved.

By his performances in England he has become temporarily a national figure. In the first Test match, won by England, he scored 8 and 131. In the second, won by Australia, he hit up 254, the highest score ever made by an Australian in a Test match. But a more brilliant feat was to follow, for in the third Test he made 334 runs, the greatest individual score in Test cricket history. The previous record was 287, made by R. E. Foster (England) in Sydney in 1903. Bradman, with this innings reached a total of 1000 runs for Test cricket, a feat achieved by only 13 other cricketers. His performance in scoring 100 runs before the luncheon adjournment has been equaled only twice—in 1902 by Victor Trumper and in 1926 by Charles Macartney.

WOULD ABOLISH SPRING FOOTBALL

It required either strong desire or heedless courage for Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite at University of Wisconsin to come right out and tell the "Big Ten" it is all out of step on spring football. For Thistlethwaite has committed himself. If he convinces others he is right, what does he gain? If he fails to bring the other members to his view, he loses considerable, for his players will assume that spring practice does not amount to much at Madison, and it will become a lackadaisical activity.

Spring football has grown to be an institution in most middle western colleges because it gives the coach a chance to teach the fundamentals of running, tackling, kicking and throwing the ball, and it gives activity to some students who would not go in for any other form of spring athletics. With the fundamentals cleared out of the way more or less by spring practice, the coach is able to get down to drill on offensive formations earlier when fall practice starts.

Coach Thistlethwaite's remedy for this is not altogether feasible. He proposes that the boys be called out the first of September instead of the fifteenth. Some of the boys would report that early, but others who are earning a living and want to get in another pay day or two would not. Coaches find it hard to get the boys out by the fifteenth, so the first of the month would be out of the question.

EARLY CONDITIONS AGAINST CUP TRIAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Early morning conditions on Aug. 26 showed little improvement over those of the day before, for a continuation of last week's trial races for the selection of an America's cup defender. Fog whistles and bells were chiming from all points in or near eastern Black Island Sound, while there was not the semblance of a breeze. Still the cup committee upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of picking the best boat to meet the Shamrock V. was by no means discouraged over the prospect, the members feeling that the boats had been very fortunate as to weather throughout the long season, and that the amount of data that has been secured was almost sufficient to warrant a decision even though the yachts were not sent out again.

Just what this data showed was of course known only to the committee, but those who have watched the boats seemed to agree that the Yankee is the best boats in winds over 12 knots and that the Enterprise and Weetamoe have shown the best speeds in light airs.

The committee realized, however, that the four syndicates had expended a large amount in building and running the big sloops and that they were entitled to a good chance to show as conclusively as possible the best points of their respective candidates.

It was for that reason that the committee ordered the yachts out to the start Aug. 25 even though the fog was very thick and no breeze was stirring. Had some kind of a wind developed an hour or two after noon the yachts would have been sent away on a 10-mile beat to windward, if for nothing more than to test the abilities of the four navigators, especially as some of these officials have proved better than others during the 10 weeks of racing.

The committee therefore notified all hands to be ready to leave the harbor at the usual hour in the hope that conditions out at the start, some 15 miles away, would turn favorable and that some kind of a contest could be run off before sunset.

In the meantime, the Shamrock V was not idle, and with Designer Nicholson on the scene, those in charge of the challenger made preparations for another trial spin, either in the bay or outside, should the weather clear sufficiently for fair test. The yacht went out for a sail trial the day before, but confined her activities to the lower Narragansett, with Capt. William Stewart, a local expert, acting as pilot for the bay, which is studded with ledges and small islands.

Sir Thomas Lipton watched his yacht from the bridge of the Erin, and later in the day enjoyed a long motor trip around Newport and up the islands. He seemed confident of success two or three weeks hence.

INGRAM ASSUMES CHARGE

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Coach Bill Ingram arrived in Annapolis Aug. 25 and assumed charge of active preparations for the United States Naval Academy football season of 1930. The varsity squad will begin work on Sept. 8. Rip Miller, line coach, will come Aug. 26, when Ingram will begin his daily conference of coaches. Tom Hamilton, backfield coach, is the only varsity coach who has not reported, but he is expected in a few days.

PEQUOIT JUNIORS WIN RACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The Pequoit Yacht Club junior crew won the opening race of the national junior sailing championship off this port Aug. 25 by a margin of 27 seconds over the Eastern Yacht Club crew.

Dillon Field House Nears Completion

Harvard's new Dillon Field House on Soldiers Field, Boston, is rapidly assuming a finished look. The $300,000 edifice to replace the old-fashioned locker building that recently burned down, has practically all of the external structure completed. The first, or ground floor, is ready for interior finishing work now. Within a few days the Harvard Athletic Association could move in some of the sport equipment, but it will not be done until Sept. 1, or thereabout.

The roofing and tower are to be completed yet, but work has progressed to the extent that before many days an observer will be able to see the whole outline as it will look when opened. The form of the building and color scheme of red and white are such as to make a picturesque addition to Soldiers Field.

Along with the Dillon Field House, the baseball cage, the gymn

EDUCATIONAL

Fitting the Study to the Adult Worker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

MANY industrial workers want improvement and education and an outside interest to enliven their routine day, but how classes of instruction shall be presented so that they will not appear too far beyond the experience of factory people is the present problem.

Many a course offered to working people has failed even to get a registration because it was clothed in language which sounded too far removed from the daily experience of the men for whom it was intended. A worker does not talk in terms of "trends" and "unearned increments" as might college students in an economics class. Yet the workingman is vitally interested in the whys and wherefores of the rise and fall of wages for they affect his own pay envelope on Saturday nights.

The job of fitting the course of study to the man instead of trying to fit the man to the course was illustrated by Miss Agnes Nestor, once a factory girl herself, now the president of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago. Although poring all day long over a factory machine making gloves, when a girl, Miss Nestor wanted an education, and she got it. Now the organization of which she is president is doing pioneer work in interesting working people in education.

"To get factory people interested in school subjects, you must give them something which definitely is related to their lives," Miss Nestor said in an interview.

Then They Like It

"Once they come and find that the subject touches their own daily experience, they like it. We offered a course in short story writing one time. A newspaper reporter found it out and the following day in his paper were headlines something like this, 'Factory girls will not need to depend on magazine writers. They will now write their own stories.' For several days we had letters and telephone calls continuously inquiring about the course. Before we knew it we had more than 150 registered for the class. The result was that we graded the applicants and gave four courses instead of one in drama, short story writing, literature and composition.

"We need to coin new phrases and names for courses which are familiar to the working girls and boys to attract them," Miss Nestor said. "We offered two courses side by side one year. One, 'parliamentary law,' had a heavy registration because the workers knew they needed practice in parliamentary law in order to carry on their meetings will. It was a vital thing to them. The other course, 'practical politics and government,' had few applicants because it sounded too remote from their daily lives. But the astonishing thing was that we turned our parliamentary law class into a miniature United States senate and before the people knew it they were studying government and politics and were fascinated by it."

About 35 girls who spent their days at sewing machines were put in a gymnasium and taught dancing and swimming. Some of them had never been in a gymnasium before and they were so overjoyed that at the end of the course they pooled their enrollment fee, which was due to be refunded, and employed the teacher themselves to continue the class.

Realizing Her Dream

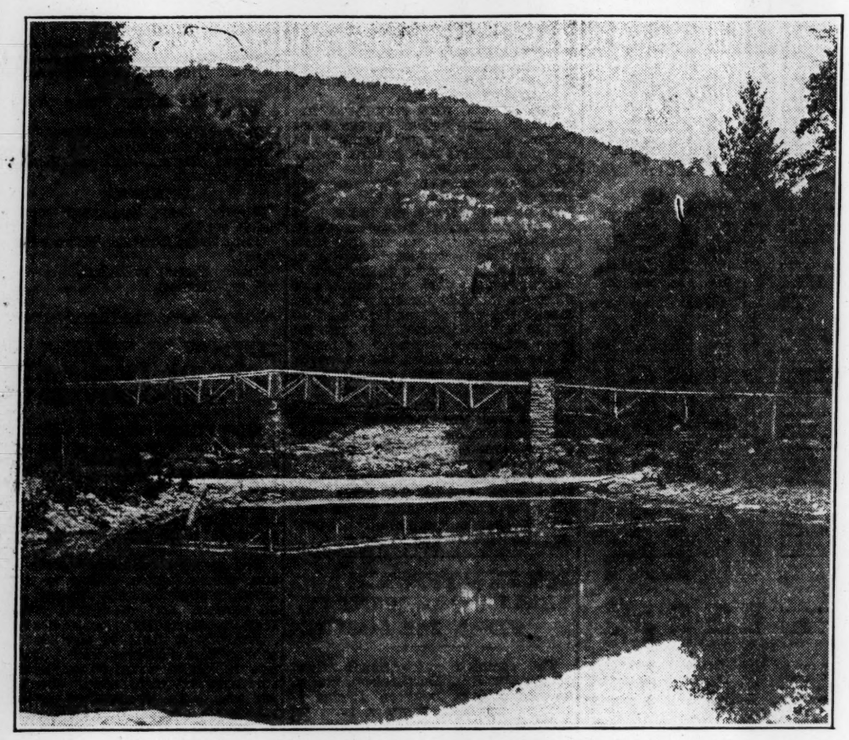
"We never know desires that lie buried in the hearts of some of these people" Miss Nestor said, telling of an obscure girl who was found working in a glove factory. Although the girl had little schooling, she showed marked ability, and the way was opened for her to attend the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. She did so well there that she was given a scholarship for the preparatory school at Bryn Mawr. Later she entered and graduated from the University of Wisconsin, saying that she had realized the dream of her life—"a college education."

Giving the working people a broader horizon of interest beyond the daily routine job is going on in countries where machinery has so specialized a person's work that skill and pride of accomplishment seems to have been taken out of employment. Methods vary according to the conditions.

The work being done in England was described recently by Mrs. Barbara Wootton, of the Workers' Educational Association of England at a meeting of the American Association for Adult Education.

"The big problem of the future in England in this workers' education movement is to sort out the students who come into different classes," said Miss Wootten. "Some come merely with a dilettante curiosity. Others come to make good the opportunities they did not have in infancy. Still others are looking for a means of self-expression. The serious students and the dilettant- ones do not do well together in the same class, and so we must find some means of sorting them out."

Guests of Honor at Dedication of Camp May Flather, of the Girl Scouts of Washington, D. C. Left to Right—Miss Dorothy Greene, Director, Mrs. Chafee, Mrs. Fries, Mrs. Cheatham, Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Flather, Member National Board of Girl Scouts, Mrs. Ricard, Also Member National Board.



Hoover Bridge at a Girl Scout Camp In the Midst of a Shenandoah Forest

Large Music School in a Small Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lansing, Mich.

THE Michigan State Institute of Music and Allied Arts, located in the little college town of East Lansing, Michigan, flouts the tradition that music schools must locate in large cities; it has proved that a fat pocketbook is not a necessary open sesame to musical careers; and its staff includes artists who are known internationally. Though in but its third year, its enrollment has reached 1000. Two pupils have come thither from Berlin, Germany.

Lewis Richards, director of the institute, is a concert pianist and a harpsichordist of the first rank, had been conscious, on his concert tours of this country, of a people increasingly music hungry, and became desirous, as he says, "to establish a school that would mean something to America some day." So he founded this school unequivocally upon the basis of giving the most possible for the least amount of money.

He brought to bear upon this Utopian project the same executive ability which had enabled him, during the World War, to serve in important capacities under Herbert Hoover on the European Food Relief Commission. He gathered around him other artists who welcomed this opportunity to build on a foundation more lasting than the applause of audiences—Louis Graveure, concert singer, operatic performer and popular teacher; the Russian violinist and orchestral conductor, Michael Press; the Russian concert artists, Alexander Schuster, violoncellist, and Zinovy Kogan, violinist. Arthur Farwell, American composer of 77 compositions for orchestra, chorus, piano and solo voice, heads the theoretical department.

Continue Their Concerts

These teachers continue their concert careers, with a resulting professional attitude on the part of the student wihch reduces dilettantism to a minimum. Members of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra also give instruction at the institute, and thus every instrument of the orchestra is taught by a professional.

This remarkable school is open to regularly matriculated students of the Michigan State College, with which it is affiliated, free of charge upon passing an examination in any phase of musical art. Those who fail to pass such an examination, pay a low fee until they qualify for the free instruction. This arrangement is made possible because the institute functions both as a private school and as the music department of the State College, the college paying what it can afford toward its support, and the institute making up the balance. Those who are not students at the college may receive musical instruction at a much lower rate at this institute than at a private school or in New York studios of these artists.

The affiliation of the institute with the college results in mutual benefits. Pupils from large cities declare that the quiet beauty and contagious student atmosphere stimulate them to study as never before. Furthermore the presence of the college makes possible the realization of the institute ideal of a general cultural, as well as musical education.

Farming Class

People have wondered at the establishment of such a music department in what was, but a few years ago, an agricultural college. But, according to Mr. Richards, the fact that this college draws a farming class of distinctly modest means, is a decided asset to the institute. This class, which offers the nearest parallel in our country to the Russian peasantry, is, he believes, the richest in native musical talent, and its eager and vivid response to instruction has justified this belief.

For the future, the institute still has its dreams. It hopes one day to aid the graduate-artist when he enters upon the big task of establishing himself in the world. He is prohibited from earning money "on the side" by the necessity of his chosen profession that he maintain a dignified social position, be seen at events such as the opening of the opera, and entertain. A substantial scholarship through this period may save much genuine talent from loss to the world.

The articles of incorporation of the Michigan State Institute of Music and Allied Arts pledge it, furthermore, to the purposes of founding a Little Theater, an art gallery, a Symphony Orchestra.

Girl Scouts in the Shenandoah

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stokesville, Va.

A NEW Girl Scout camp, belonging to the Washington Girl Scouts, in the Shenandoah National Forest in Virginia, was dedicated this season by a colorful ceremony. On the spacious green, surrounded by mountains, were seated guests of honor, the 200 Girl Scout campers in their green uniforms and bright-colored ties, and a large group of men, women and children from the neighboring mountains, to whom the new camp is the source of great interest.

In the morning the rustic bridge crossing the rocky, mountain stream was the scene of activity. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, the donor, spoke to the girls of the importance of bridges to cross obstacles and bring one to wider opportunities.

Camp May Flather represents the culmination of many years' camping experience in a number of different locations. The United States Forestry Service helped in selecting the site, a gap in the mountains with a rocky stream running through. A great variety of trees form the thick forest from which as little as possible has been cleared to make place for the rustic cabins and equipment.

The camp is divided into four complete small camps, called units, each with a central recreation house and outdoor kitchen, washhouse, and seven cabins, with their own group of counselors. Miss Dorothy Greene, camp director, says, "The camp is an experiment in the sense of fitting its program to the individual camper, and developing her interests with the idea of developing a lasting appreciation of the outdoors. Family background and individual ability are used as a basis of adjusting each girl in her group and assisting her to plan her program. The program contains only activities associated with the region, no athletics are included and no camp honors are given." Several meals during the week are cooked by the units separately in their own outdoor kitchens.

Sunday morning service is held along the rocky stream; and the girls' voices singing hymns in the quiet mountain air is a thing not soon to be forgotten. A lodge is provided for counselors, high on the mountain above the camp. On two looms, brought from mountain cabins, the girls are taught to make rugs. Uncle Billy, a mountaineer, helps the girls to make splint baskets and rustic furniture. A competent forester teaches weather signs, star plotting and how to distinguish the many varieties of trees. A trip was made to Shenandoah Knob, the highest peak in Virginia, leaving camp at 4:30 p. m. in order to see two sunsets, the moonrise and sunrise, and waking at midnight to watch a shower of meteors.

Camp craft, from chopping wood and pitching tents, to the more advanced work of genuine pioneering in a primitive camp, a mile up the mountain, is the outstanding feature of camp. Ten Adirondack lean-to cabins, accommodating two girls each, form a large circle in a partly cleared pine forest. One girl makes the fire for her cabin, the other goes to the camp cabin store, to buy supplies with. stones found in the near-by stream. A council circle of large stones on the thick carpet of pine needles is the scene of many a sunrise ceremony. There the red pioneer ties are presented to Scouts who have proved they are good campers. The still, starry nights often bring surprises. Some campers saw a bear cub investigating these visitors to his home land. Horses are provided for more advanced campers for overnight pack trips up in the mountains.

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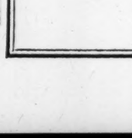

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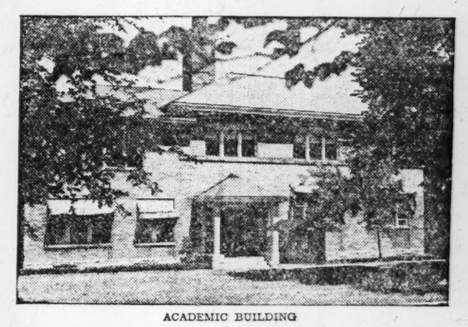

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STOCKS TURN UPWARD WITH GOOD GAINS

Favorable Trade News Helps Bulls to Regain Their Position

NEW YORK (AP)—The hungry bulls, grown lean during a summer barren of the kind of business news that is their sustenance, found a plot of green pasturage in today's stock market, with the announcement of sharp increase in the United States Steel Corporation's ingot production.

A wide assortment of shares was sent up 2 to 6 points or more, on publication of the steel news, showing output increased from 62 to 66 per cent of capacity. U. S. Steel rose about 4 points to the best prices since the June crash.

The steel news served to quicken an advance which had developed earlier under the leadership of the motion picture shares. Shorts rushed to cover, and trading expanded sharply.

The advance embraced most groups, with the exception of the oils and coppers. Shares selling up 3 to 6 included American Can, du Pont, Vanadium, Air Reduction, Southern Railway, Auburn, Westinghouse Electric, Worthington Pump, Case and Columbian Carbon, while Consolidated Gas, North American, New York Central, Corn Products and Johns-Manville gained 2 or more.

The close was strong. Total sales approximated 1,850,000 shares.

Fox gained more than 3 points, and Loew's nearly as much. The balance sheet as shown for June 30 indicated a complete reversal of the cramped financial position reported six months previously. Total assets were carried at about $192,500,000, a gain of more than 50 per cent from Dec. 31. The company is still faced with the problem of permanent financing, however.

It has $55,000,000 in short-term notes coming due next spring.

Warner Bros. sold up more than 2 points, although dismissal of the equity suit was only on a technicality. General Theaters and Paramount were firm.

Upturn Is General

The advance was joined by practically all groups, and individual gains of 2 to 3 points were numerous, appearing in Air Reduction, Mathieson Alkali, American Telephone, North American, Standard Gas, Vanadium, Byers, Norfolk & Western, New York Central, du Pont, Gillette, Eastman Kodak, and National Biscuit. Such shares as U. S. Steel, American Can, and General Electric gained more than a point. The utilities displayed more notable strength than of late.

A conspicuous weak spot in the list was International Telephone, which sagged persistently, getting down more than 2 points. The stock has been under considerable pressure at various times in recent months, owing to curtailed earnings resulting from world-wide depression. Oils were easy.

As railway earnings reports for July continue to appear, the comparison with recent years shows little change from June. The more favorable reports usually appear first. The Department of Commerce's automobile production report for July was somewhat less than had been expected, and indicated clearly the extent of the slump in that month. Output was 21½ per cent below June and 47½ per cent under July, 1929.

Call money continued at 2 per cent.

Railroad Bonds Active

An extensive list of railroad and public utility bonds attracted active bidding in an otherwise quiet bond market today. The general tone showed improvement over Monday, as the inquiry for the high-grade domestic corporation bonds picked up.

The continued weakness of Peruvian bonds, whose decline was precipitated by revolutionary activities, was the only exception to the narrow movement of foreign issues. Turnover of convertible issues was small and the group was narrowly irregular.

Call money renewed at 2 per cent.

Large-scale buying of bonds by banks during the week ended Aug. 20 is indicated by the consolidated statement of Federal Reserve member banks for that period. Holdings of bonds increased $43,000,000, and U. S. Governments jumped $62,000,000.

After moving in desultory fashion yesterday, utilities advanced today under broadened demand. Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, on a large turnover, established a new year's high. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, North American Edison 5½s and Laclede Gas Light 5s sold at or near their best prices of the year. New York Telephone 4½s gained nearly 3 points on the movement to touch 101, a new 1930 peak.

Missouri Pacific general 4s was a heavily traded railroad issue, showing strength on good buying. Reading Company 4½s attained a new high. Southern Pacific refunding 4s were strong. Rock Island general 4s advanced to the year's best figure.

In the industrial section Fisk Rubber 8s gained several points. Goodyear Tire 5s were very firm.

Three Peruvian bonds sank to new lows. Peru 7s and Peru 6s of 1960 dipped about 3 points each, and the 6s of 1961 moved 2 lower. Standard Euronean Governments were steady and dull.

SELECTED STOCKS RECOMMENDED BY BABSON'S SERVICE

The Babson Statistical organization is advising clients this week to use a small percentage of their liquid funds to buy selected stocks. An announcement from the Babson office states that this is the first broad list of this kind which Babson's has recommended since 1924 and is the first modification of the bearish position taken just before the big break of 1929.

The recommendation advises the use of 20 per cent of the funds for this purpose and names 12 stocks all listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks recommended by Babson comprise the following "good yielding stocks": National Dairy Products, General Foods, North American, Texas Corporation, American Smelting and Utilities Power & Light A. The following "active issues" also are recommended: Standard Oil of New Jersey, Electric Power & Light, du Pont, United Corporation, U. S. Steel and General Electric.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 26	Aug. 25
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	400	22½	22	22½	23
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Exp	400	26¾	25⅝	26⅜	26½
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	10	92	92	92	91
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	100	10	10	10	10⅛
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	200	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	5500	124¾	120⅛	124	120½
36	16	2½	Airway El	500	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	400	21¼	20⅛	21⅛	20¼
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	400	260	258½	260	259
63	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1200	54⅜	53⅜	54¼	53½
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	23⅜	22⅞	23½	24
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
39⅜	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	34	34	34	33½
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	70	64⅜	63¼	64⅜	62½
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	400	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	..
21¾	6⅜	..	Am Br Bov	400	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅜
156½	103¼	4	Am Can	28400	130½	126⅞	130¼	127⅜
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	400	44	43½	44	43¼
116	95	7	Am Car pf	100	96½	96½	96½	..
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	96	96	96	..
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	12½	12¼	12¼	11½
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	24700	73⅞	72⅛	73⅜	71⅞
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	130	99	98½	99	98¾
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	109½	109	109	..
100¾	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	400	96	95⅞	96	96
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
7	3⅛	..	Am Hide	100	3½	3½	3½	..
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	2900	34½	33⅛	34½	33¾
4	1⅝	..	Am La Fr	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
119⅜	72	1§	Am Pw&Lt	400	84⅜	83	84⅜	83⅛
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	100	102½	102½	102½	..
85	75	3½	Am Rad pf A	200	82½	82	82½	82⅜
88¼	80	5	Am R&L pf st	100	86	86	86	85⅞
299⅜	233⅜	12§	Am Radiat	17500	261⅜	251⅜	261⅜	25
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	100	17	17	17	..
100⅝	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	400	55	54	55	54
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	200	63½	62½	63½	62⅜
33⅜	11⅜	..	Am Ship	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	2
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Bld	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅜
103⅜	50	6	Am Smelt 2pf	400	101	101	101	101
79¼	53	4	Am Smelt	300	68	66½	68	66⅛
82½	6⅜	..	Am Solvents	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Sti Find	200	39	38⅜	39	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	1000	213½	210⅜	213½	210¼
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	2400	91¼	88⅜	91¼	88¼
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	27½	27½	27½	..
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	5800	45½	44½	45½	44⅞
51¾	34⅜	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	41	40⅜	41	42¼
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	300	20½	20½	20½	20¼
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	900	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	100	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	400	58	57	58	57
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	100	33	33	33	33
242½	194	10	Atchison	600	216	212⅜	216	213
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	106	106	106	106½
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	100	146	146	146	147¾
80⅜	49⅝	1	Atl G&WI	600	54	54	54	..
65¼	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	..
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	1200	34⅛	33½	34⅛	34
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	40	102	101⅛	101⅜	102½
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	400	30	29¾	30	30
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	700	111¾	109¼	111	107½
81⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	3900	73½	71⅞	72½	72½
97⅜	43¼	..	Aviation	1700	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜

—B—

38	19⅞	1¾	Baldwin	2700	29⅝	29	29¼	29½
122⅜	66¼	7	Balt & O	2400	99¼	97	98⅝	97½
61½	43	3½	Bangor & A	100	74½	74½	74½	74½
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	2300	22⅜	21⅞	22	21⅞
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	83	77⅞	83	80
70⅛	49⅜	3	Beechnut	400	58	56¾	58	..
69⅜	21	..	Belding H	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	4
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	5200	32⅞	32⅛	32⅜	32
56¼	21¼	2	Best & Co	1900	46¾	45½	46¾	46⅞
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	7200	82⅜	80½	82	80¾
41½	31	..	Blaw Knox	100	33½	33½	33½	..
69	38¼	3	Bohn Alum	300	28½	27½	27⅞	28¾
78	70	4§	Bon Ami A	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
5	2	..	Booth Fish	100	3	3	3	..
90⅜	60⅛	3§	Borden	2400	77⅜	75¾	77⅜	76⅛
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	100	29	29	29	..
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	1600	20¾	19¾	20¾	20
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	9200	19	18	19	18
85	68	7	Brockway pf	30	64	62	63	64
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	400	65⅝	64½	65¼	64
94	82⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90½
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	13	13	13	13
66½	53	4	Bklyn-Queen pf	200	60	60	60	..
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	200	124	123½	124	123¼
30⅞	16¼	..	Bruns Balke	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
31⅞	19¼	1	Bucyrus	100	23	23	23	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	35⅛	35½	35½	35⅞
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	400	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
74	22⅛	1.60	Bullard	700	25½	25	25¼	23¼
43	26⅜	3	Bulova Watch	100	27	27	27	27⅜
110½	90	8	Burns Br A	500	99	98⅛	99	..
100	89¼	7	Burns Br pf	10	93	93	93	..
110	99	7	Bush T deb	30	105⅜	105⅞	105¾	105⅝
31¼	13⅛	..	Butte & Sup	400	1⅜	1½	1½	1½
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	800	75⅜	71⅞	75⅛	71

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	63½	63½	63½	..	3¼
2⅛	⅞	..	Callahan	300	1	1	1	..	1
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	100	52⅞	50⅜	52	..	53
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	800	13¾	13⅜	13½	..	13½
226⅜	165⅜	10	Can Pac	7500	174¾	172½	174¾	173½	..
52¾	40⅞	..	Can Pac new wi	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42⅝	..
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	61090	191½	184⅜	191½	185¾	..
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	400	54	53¾	54	54	..
60	6	..	Celotex	3600	17	15⅝	17	16	..
20	12¼	..	Celanese Corp	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼	..
50½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	700	24½	24	24½	..	..
84	37	..	Century Rib	100	41	41¼	41¼	..	..
65⅝	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	500	44½	44	44½	44⅞	..
67⅞	19⅜	4.20	Checker Cab	100	22	22	22	22¼	..
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	900	66	64¼	66	64	..
19	3	..	Chi & Alton	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	..
10⅜	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼	..
47⅜	44½	..	Ches & Ohio	7200	47¾	46⅛	47¼	46¼	..
17⅛	8½	..	Chi Gt West	700	10½	10¼	10¼	..	..
62⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	1700	37¾	36½	37	..	..
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	400	13½	13¼	13½	13¼	..
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1500	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	20½	..
69⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	200	69⅛	69¼	69⅛	70	..
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	..
125⅛	90	7	Chi RI	200	95	94¾	95	94¼	..
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	200	25½	25	25	17	..
32⅛	17	..	Chick Cot O	100	17	17	17	17	..
67⅝	48	2.40	Childs	800	52¾	50½	52¾	50⅜	..
43	24	3	Chrysler	1300	28¼	27⅜	28¼	28	..
98¾	82⅛	6½	City Ice pf	170	82½	82⅛	82⅛	82½	..
13½	5⅞	50	City Stores	100	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6	..
10⅞	6⅝	5	Cl Cv Cl pf	10	10½	10½	10½	10½	..
20⅜	12¼	..	Col Beacon Oil	200	14	14	14	14	..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	176	176	176	176	1½
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	400	51¼	51¼	51¼	..	..
33¾	14⅜	..	Colin-K A	100	21⅛	21	21⅛	..	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	600	51½	48	50¾	48	..
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	4900	69¾	59⅛	69⅜	59½	..
119	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109½	109	109	109	..
159	108	6n	Col Carbon	800	141¼	136⅛	141¼	135	..
37⅜	12⅜	.60	Col Graph	2500	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¾	..
40¾	23⅜	2	Comm Cred	300	25¼	25	25	25	..
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	200	90	90	90	..	..
84	77½	6§	Com Cr 1pf xw	10	90	90	90	..	..
27½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..	..
87	80	6	Com Inv tr cv pf	100	82½	82½	82½	..	..
55	23⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1100	34⅜	34	34⅜	33⅞	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	3300	23½	23	23⅜	23⅜	..
201¾	122⅜	.60	Comwlth So	2300	14	13¾	14	13¾	..
104¾	69	6	Comwlth pf	200	101⅜	101	101⅜	101⅜	..
103⅞	59⅜	5	Conpoleum	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..	..
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	200	18⅛	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
97⅜	96½	4	Cons Gas	5700	106¾	104⅞	106¾	104⅞	..
103⅞	99⅛	5	Con Gas pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	104⅜	..
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	100	14½	14½	14½	..	..
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	4½	4½	4½	..	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	200	24⅛	24	24	24	..
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..	..
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	200	72½	72½	72½	..	..
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	1200	56¼	55	56¼	55	..
37⅜	15⅝	2	Cont Dia Fib	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	16¾	..
77⅜	30	2.40	Cont Ins	400	57¾	57⅜	57¾	..	..
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	400	4	3¾	4	3⅝	..
30½	18⅜	1	Cont Oil	5900	19½	18½	19	18⅝	..
40⅞	16⅞	1	Cont Shares	1300	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾	..
113⅜	83⅛	3§	Corn Prod	1000	92¾	90½	92½	90	..
33	15½	..	Coty	200	17¾	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	..
35⅜	25½	2§	Cream of Wh	500	30½	30¼	30½	..	..
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49½	..
65⅝	34⅜	..	Cub Am S pf	20	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	34¼	..
2⅛	½	..	Cub Fom S	200	1	5/8	1	..	..
48	28⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40	..
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	114	114	114	..	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	1500	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	..
19⅜	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	400	9	8¾	9	8¾	..
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	59	59	59	..	..

—D—

43⅝	24⅞	..	Davison	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	28⅛
153	110¼	6§	Del Lack&W	400	113¾	113⅛	113½	..
248¾	139	8	Diamond M	200	244	240	241	245½
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	300	19	18½	19	18
34	..	..	Du So Sh pf	100	34	34	34	..
145¼	93¼	4§	Dupont	2800	116	113	116	112⅞

—E—

256¼	175¾	5	*East Kodak	1800	215¾	212	214½	210
37¼	19½	3	Eaton Axle	1900	22⅞	22½	22⅞	..
114⅜	55¼	6	Elec Auto Lt	1600	69⅜	66½	69⅜	67¾
93	31	..	Elec Bond	300	41¼	41⅛	41¼	41⅜
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	6800	69⅞	67	69¾	67⅜
107⅝	97¾	..	El P&L 6 pf	200	97	97	97	98¾
79⅛	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	64½	64½	64½	..
113	107½	4	End John pf	200	112	112	112	..
50⅜	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	400	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	..
65¾	35⅛	..	Erie	300	39	37¾	39	37⅞
67⅜	53½	4	Erie 1 pf	100	51	51	51	..

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	12⅜	12½	12½	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	33½	33⅛	33⅜	34⅛
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	500	73	71¼	73	..
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	400	56	55	56	55
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
21	5½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	60	5½	5½	5½	6
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	10000	92⅞	90⅜	92¾	91
50	22½	..	Fouth Nat Inv	300	32	32	32	32
28¾	10	..	Foundation	100	10	10	10	10
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	44000	47½	44¾	47⅛	44
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tex	700	43	42½	43	42⅜

—G—

16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	1900	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	1900	86½	85	86⅜	85⅛
71⅞	38⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	1200	46½	45	46	44
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	500	41	40	41	40
34½	22½	..	Gen Cable	400	20	19¼	19¾	19⅜
95⅜	60⅛	6	Gen Electric	100	147⅜	147¼	147⅜	..
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	34000	71⅜	69⅞	71⅛	70
15⅜	6	..	Gen G B A	17000	67⅜	65¾	57	56
59⅜	50⅛	3§	Gen Ins	1600	57⅜	57¼	57¼	57⅜
55	29	6	Gen Mills	100	45	45	45	45¼
97⅜	92⅜	5	Gen Outdoor	200	91	91	91	..
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	1600	97¾	97¼	97¾	97½
52⅜	30⅜	6a	Gen Pub Svc	30000	45	42⅜	44¾	44
51¼	27	..	Gen Theater	10000	35½	35½	35½	..
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Pr Sig	100	77½	77½	77½	77½
19⅜	10½	..	Gen Realty	700	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	4200	73⅜	71½	73¼	70¾
100⅛	58	5§	Gillette	10000	71⅞	67½	70¾	67¼
38	14⅝	2	Glidden	400	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛
19	7⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	8	8	8	7⅞
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	5000	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	40¾
110¼	100	6	Gold Dust pf	200	110¼	110½	110¼	..
53½	21	4	Goodrich	600	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22⅜
96⅞	54¼	5	Goodyear	2900	56½	54¼	56½	55
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	94	94	94	92½
82½	70	7	Gotham pf	50	70	70	70	..
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	200	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6¼
59⅞	18	8	Granby	200	23	23	23	22¼
52	39	..	Grand Union	100	36	36	36	..
20⅝	10	..	Gray Motor	100	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15½
44	23¾	3	Great Nor pf	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
43	..	..	Greene Can	100	7	7	7	7
9	3	..	Greyhound	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
29⅛	13	1	Grigsby-Gr	1000	17⅛	16¾	17	16¾
24½	17	1.40	Grigsby-Gr pf	100	23	23	23	23
23	12½	..	Gulf States	1200	14⅞	14	14¼	14
46½	26½	..	Gulf Mobile	200	28¾	28½	28¾	28
80	35⅛	4	Gulf Steel	100	35½	35½	35½	..

—H—

20	26	1¾	Hack pf A	10	28½	28½	28½	..
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	300	16½	16	16½	16
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	200	21	21	21	22

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 26	Aug. 25
105	99	6	Hamilton W pf	10	104½	104½	104½	104½
72½	50	2	Harbison	300	50⅛	50	50⅛	50
20	7¾	..	Hartman B	200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	.8
37	20½	1.80	Hercules Mot	100	25½	25½	25½	..
173¼	55⅝	..	Hayes Body	300	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾
85	60	3§	Hercules P	100	67	67	67	68
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	300	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	..
108¾	83½	4§	Hershey pf	600	100⅞	99	99	101
123¾	117	7	Herc P pf	10	120	120	120	119
41¼	26¼	2½§	Holland F	300	33¾	33	33¾	32½
80	72	6§	Homestake	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	..
29	9½	1.20	Houdaille B	900	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9⅝
116⅞	57¼	1.05	Houston Oil	6300	80⅜	77¼	80½	78⅜
65	49	3§	Household F pf	100	64½	64½	64½	64⅜
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	200	47½	47½	47½	47⅜
83	75	5	Hud Man pf	100	81	81	81	..
62⅞	25⅞	3	Hudson Mot	500	30½	30¼	30½	30
26⅜	12¼	2§	Hupp Motors	300	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼

—I—

136¾	109	7	Ill Central	1000	112⅜	111	112½	110½
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	2000	20¾	20⅛	20½

COTTON CLOTH MARKET SLUMPS THEN STEADIES

Break in Prices Due to Trend of Raw Cotton—Heavy Sales at Lows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The coarse goods division of the primary cotton cloth market experienced another slump last week, as a result of the continued drop in the price of raw cotton. This brought the prices of many standard constructions below the low points of 1921 and nearly to the pre-war levels. The extremely low prices attracted some substantial buying, however, which served to steady the market and eventually raise prices from the lowest.

The fine goods division was apparently not affected at all by the price of raw cotton. These goods, using cotton of much better quality, are only affected in a sympathetic way by the fluctuations of the standard grades of cotton.

Fine goods manufacturers have found that the recent curtailment has enabled them to reduce their stocks on hand to a very moderate volume, so that they are now operating entirely on orders in hand, and run their plants only as they have such orders Last week there were a few fine goods sold at concessions, but these were in lines that manufacturers desired to close out. Most fine goods orders were taken at manufacturers' firm prices.

Heavy Sales of Prints

In the print-cloth section there were a few sales made early in the week on the basis of 5c for the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard. But sellers were unable to maintain this price in the face of falling cotton, and soon made sales as low as 4⅞c for that number. This price evidently attracted substantial buyers and in the middle of the week more than 12,000,000 yards of print cloths, including not only this number but several related numbers, were reported sold at this and other bottom prices.

This vigorous buying caused sellers to withdraw the low prices and by the end of the week the prices had recovered to practically the same figures as at the beginning, or to 5c for small orders and 4⅞c for large orders.

The above-mentioned large volume included the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard, which sold at 5⅜c through 5½c and finished at 5⅝c for large orders and 5¾c for small orders. The 39-inch 72x76s 4.25-yard sold at 6⅝c early and 6½c late in the week. The 80 squares were one of the important numbers which sold from 7c through 6¾c and finished at 7c and 6⅞c.

In the sheeting section prices were not quite so weak, but all numbers which enjoyed any activity dropped in price from ⅛ to ¼c. The 31-inch 48 squares dropped from 4⅞ to 4¾c. The 36-inch of the same count dropped from 5⅛ to 5c, and the 36-inch 2.85-yard sold at 7⅜ to 7⅝c. The 40-inch 48 squares 2.50-yard was firm all week at 8¾c, but the 44 squares 5.50-yard dropped from 5⅛ to 4⅞c.

Pajama checks were quiet and firm except the 64x60s 5.75-yard which dropped from 5¼ and 5c to 5 and 4⅞c. Osnaburgs 40-inch 3.50-yard sold from 6¼ to 6c. Drills were moderately active, the 37-inch 3.95-yard selling from 5⅞ to 5¾c and the 2.00-yard from 12 to 11¾c.

Fine-Goods Interest Broad

In the fine-goods division rayon-filled flat crepes led the interest which, however, was fairly broad including many fancy constructions. Combed lawns 40-inch 84x80s 11.00-yard sold at 11⅛ to 12¼c, but the leading number was the 88x80s 8.50-yard which brought from 10⅛ to 10½c. Sales were made for deliveries throughout the fourth quarter.

Carded lawns sold at 6c for the 36-inch 60x48s 10.00-yard, and at 11c eastern and 10½c southern for the 40-inch 80x76s 6.00-yard. Carded broadcloths dropped from 8¾ and 8½c to 8½ and 8¼c for the 112x60s, and from 7¾ and 7½c to 7½ and 7⅜c for the 100x60s. Combed broadcloths were firm throughout the week at 12½ to 14½c for the 128x68s, and at 14½ to 16½c for the 144x76s.

Pongees sold at 9½ to 10c for the 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard, and at 9¼ to 9¾c for the 64x72s 6.40-yard. Voiles were in fair demand, the ordinary hard-twist 60x56s bringing 8½ to 8¾c and the extra hard twist 10¼c. The 39-inch organdies 68x56s 11.00-yard sold at 7½c, and the 40-inch 76x68s 13.50-yard at 13 to 13½c. Combed sateens brought 16 to 16½c for the 39-inch 88x140s, and 19¼ to 19¾c for the 96x160s 4.50-yard.

Sales of Mixtures

In the rayon-and-cotton mixed goods the 68x64s sold at 15⅞ to 16c with the 32-to-40-filament rayon, and at 16¾ to 17c with the 60-filament rayon. Rayon dobbies brought 12½ to 13c for the 64x48s carded and 14½ to 15c for the 80x56s.

Rayon-filled crepes 76x60s 150-denier brought 19 to 18¼c with the 60-filament, and 17 to 18c with the 32-to-40-filament. Celanese - filled crepes moved at 22½c for the 39-inch 76x64s. Rayon-warp crepes 40½-inch 100x46s, with 150-denier domestic first-quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling, sold at 26½ to 27½c. All-rayon crepes 40½-inch 80x48s brought 28c, and the 42-inch 124x68s with 100-denier 40-filament moved at 47½c.

Rayon piqués 60x84s-64x88s 40s two-ply combed warp sold at 25c. Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s with 75-denier rayon brought 21 to 22c. Celanese voiles 39-inch 64x64s with 75-denier rayon moved at 32 to 33c.

Rayon-and-silk twills 40-inch 120x52s with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling sold at 34 to 35c. Celanese taffetas 34x60s brought 36½ to 37c. Rayon taffetas 92x40s 35½-inch moved at 24½c. Rayon twills 39-inch 88x44s sold at 23½ to 24½c.

Public Utility Earnings

NEW ENGLAND PUBLIC SERVICE

	1930	1929
3 mos gross of subs....	$5,517,664	$5,038,549
Net after tax and chgs*	1,160,425	1,054,286
12 mos gross of subs..	22,713,708	20,238,866
Net after tax and chgs*	4,836,953	4,666,781

*Available for New England Public Service Company before depreciation.

SOUTHWEST GAS UTILITIES

Southwest Gas Utilities Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $234,499 after interest, depreciation, depletion, minority interest, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $307,462 in the first half of 1929.

GASOLINE PINE LINE

Mid-Continent Petroleum and the Pure Oil Company are to participate in the gasoline pipe line being constructed by the Barnsdall Corporation and Continental Oil Company from Oklahoma to large cities in the middle West.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100	100
Alleghany 5s '49	99	99
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104¼	104¼
Am For Pow 5s	90	89⅞
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	76	76
Am Smelting 5s '47	103¼	103¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	160¼	160¼
Am T&T 5s '65	106½	106½
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅜	92⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82⅞	82⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98¼	98¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	96¼	96¼
B&O 4½s '33	101	100¾
B&O 4½s cv	100⅝	100⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	104¼	104¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	106⅝	106⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	110¼	110¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110⅛	110⅛
Boston & Me 5s '55	100⅝	100½
Boston & Me 5s '67	101½	101½
Boston & Me 5s '67	101½	101½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90½	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅛	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105	105
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105	105
Can Pacific deb 4s	90½	90½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104¾	104¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	101¾	101¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96½	96
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	72¾	72¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72⅞	72½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	50½	50½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84⅝	84⅝
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102⅛	102⅛
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92¼	92¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	97	97
Childs 5s	91	91
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102	101⅞
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109¾	109¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97⅛	97⅛
Colonial 6s	66	66
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	103	102⅞
Columbus Pow 4½s	96½	96½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	100	100
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	46½	46½
Con Gas 5½s '45	107⅛	107⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	52⅝	52⅝
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93½	93½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106⅛	106⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104⅞	104⅞
Dold Packing 6s '42	62	62
Erie 5s '67	93¼	93
Erie gen lien	82⅝	82⅝
Erie gen '75s	92¼	92¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	45	45
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Gen Theater 6s	93	93
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	111¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	83	82⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101	100¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Ind Limestone 6s '46	75	75
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97½	97½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100½	100½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66¾	66¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66¾	66¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102	102
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110½	109½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102½	102⅜
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Lowe's 6s '41	98¾	98½
Long Island deb 5s '37	100⅝	100½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	104½
L&N uni 4s '40	98	98
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	101¾	101¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	49½	49½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92¼	92¼
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102	102
McCrory 5½s '41	97½	97½
Met Edison 4½s	101¼	101¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Mo K T 1st 4s '90	91¼	91½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80¼	79½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101½	101⅝
Montana Power 5s A '62	103¾	103¾
Morris & Essex 4½s	102½	101⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99½	99½
NYC&HR rfg & imp 5s 2013	108½	108½
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	82½	82½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101½	101½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96½	96½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123⅜	123
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	105½	105½
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	59¼	59¼
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	107½	107½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	90	90
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104¼	104¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113½	113½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	103¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	114	114
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	49	49
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	102⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	103½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	80	80
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	100
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	58	58
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅞	98¾
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅜	101¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103	103
Penn RR 5s '64	104⅞	104⅞
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	109¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	104
Pere Marquette 5s '56	105⅜	105¼
Pere Marquette 4½s	101½	101¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97	96¾
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101⅜
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102	102
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	98½	98½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105¾	105¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95	95½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	88¼	87½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¼	101⅞
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102	101⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99½	99¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	95½	95⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Richfield Oil 6s	87½	87½
Rep Ir&S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103⅜
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¾	107¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅝	100½
StL & SF 4s A '50	92	91¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92¾
StL & SF 5s B '50	103¾	103½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	99	99
Seaboard AL con 6s '45	51½	51
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	40¼	40⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Shell Unionо 5s '47	95½	95
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97½	97¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103⅛	103⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102¼	102
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96¾	96½
So Pacific 4½s '68	99¾	99¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100⅛	100⅛
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101⅛	100⅞
So Pac gen 4s '56	89	88¾
So Ry con 5s '94	110¼	110¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	115¼	115¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122	122
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	95¼	95¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	79½	79½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	30	30
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	104⅜	104½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106½	106¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	103½	103¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102¾	102¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¾	49¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32¾	32
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	101⅞
Unionо Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Uniono Pacific 4s '68	92¾	92½
nUion Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
US Rubber 5s '47	83	82⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	83¾	83
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90½	90
Va Ry 5s '62	107½	107½
Wabash 4½s '78	92½	92½
Warner 6s ww	97	97
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	80½	80½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	88	87⅞
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104½	104¼
West Shore 4s 2361	92¾	92¾
Western Electric 5s '44	105	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	87⅜	87
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102	101¼
Western Un 5s '51	104¾	104¾
Western Un 5s '60	105	104¾
Wheling Steel 4½s B '53	92⅞	92⅝
Wheling Steel 5½s '48	103	103
White Sew Mach 6s '40	41	41
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	17	17
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104	103¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug26	Aug25
3½s '47	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.00
4th 4¼s '38	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.28
4th 4¼s rg	102.25	102.25	102.25	102.25	102.25
US 3¼s '56	105.27	105.27	105.27	105.27	106.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	67¼	67¼
Akershus 5s '63	95¾	95¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	72	72
Antioquia III	72¼	72¼
Antwerp 5s '58	99¼	99¼
Argentine 5½s '62	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅜	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	81½	81
Australia 5s '55	88½	88½
Australia 5s '57	88½	88½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98	98
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95½
Baxaria (State) 6½s '45	95½	95½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	105	104¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109⅛	109⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅝	114⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110	110
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	108⅞
Berlin 6s '58	90⅛	90
Berlin 6½s '50	95½	95½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88⅞	88⅞
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90¾	90½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	67¼	67
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	69¾	69¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	89¼	88½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76½	76¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76¼	76
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	101½	101½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	76½	76½
Bremen 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	82	82
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85⅛	85
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99⅜	99⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	85	85
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	105⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	90¼	90¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96½	96½
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅝s '61	98⅜	98½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	90	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	63¼	63¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90¼	90¼
Chilean Loan 7s	94	94
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	86	86
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	83	83
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	75½	75½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93¾	93⅝
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99½	99½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	86⅞	86⅝
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '45	96¼	96¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93¼	93¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	111	110⅜
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110⅞	110⅞
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Deutsch Bk 6s sctfs '32	101	100⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	98½	98½
Dresden 7s '45	99¾	99⅝
Duke Power 6s '66	105⅜	105½
Dutch El 6s '47	102½	102⅛
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅜	105⅜
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91½	91½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	109¾	108¾
Frankfort 6½s	92	92
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
German 7s '49	105¼	105¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s —uly '60	82¼	82¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	92¾	92¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	96	95¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	104¼	104¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	94½	94½
Grek 6s '68	85¼	85¼
Hamburg 6s '46	94⅛	94⅛
Harpen 6s '49 ww	89	89
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88¾	88¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92	92
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86	86
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅜	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105½
Jap (Imp Gov) 5½s	92⅜	92⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	85	84⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97½	97
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	102	102
New South Wales 5s '57	84	84
New South Wales 5s '58	84	84
North German Lloyd 6s '47	90¼	90¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	99⅞	99⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100Q
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅞	102⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52	88	88
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91⅜	91¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98⅛	98
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	104
Peru 6s '60	63	62
Peru 6s '61	65	65
Peru 7s '59	87½	83
Poland 7s '47	84⅜	84¼
Poland 8s '50	95	95
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100	100
Rumania 7s	82½	82½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	99⅛	99¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¼	95¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	65½	65½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	75⅞	75⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	92	92
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91	91
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91⅛	91⅛
Ruhr 6s	79½	79½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109½	109¼
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	70½	70½
Sao Paulo (tState) 6s '68	67¼	65½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Seine (Dep) 7s '42	108¼	108¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	86
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	105½	105¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	100¾	100¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	79¼	79¼
Toho Tl Pow 6s rcts '32	99⅞	99⅞
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100¼	100¼
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98¼	98¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Unterelbe 6s '53	85	84½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106⅛	106
Vienna 6s '52	86	86
Warsaw 7s '58	73¼	73¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	81¾	81½
Yokohama (ICty) 6s '61	97⅞	97⅞

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Aug.25	Aug.23
100 Allied Motor rts	10	10	10	..
200 Am Radio & T	1½	1½	1½	..
250 Art Metal Works	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
105 Assoc T & T	67	66	67	66
350 As Tel Util	23¾	23⅜	23¾	25
100 Bastian-Bless	35	35	35	38
50 Binks Mfg A	19½	19½	19½	22
150 Burnham Tool	5½	5½	5½	5¾
150 Butler Broth	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½
450 Cent Pub Serv A	28	27½	27¾	27½
1700 Chicago Corp	11	10¾	10⅞	11
250 Chi Corp pf	38½	38¼	38½	38⅝
100 Chicago Inves	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
200 Consumers Co	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
2050 Cord Corp	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
600 El House Ut	41½	40½	40¾	41¼
350 Gleaner C Har	28	27¼	28	27
150 Grt Lakes Air	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
300 Inland Util	21½	21½	21½	21¾
1800 Insull Ut Inv	59	58½	58¾	58¾
1050 Kalamazoo Stove	50½	50½	50½	50½
50 Loudis Pack	26	26	26	26
150 Manh Dearborn	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28
200 Mer & Mfr A	30⅛	29¾	29¾	30
6300 Mid Utilities	28½	28	28⅛	28⅜
1750 Mo-Kan Pipe	20½	19⅜	19⅜	20¾
950 Morgan Lith	13⅞	13½	13½	13½
250 Nat Ed Pwr A	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
50 Nat Sec Inv	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
150 No Am Car	34	32¾	34	33
50 Q R S DeVry	53	53	53	..
50 Sally Frocks	12½	12½	12½	13
50 Saxonо Elec	34⅜	34⅜	34	34
350 Seab Ut Shares	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
250 St Dredge cv pf	21½	21	21½	22
100 Steinite Radio	1	1	1	1⅛
350 Swift & Co	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
100 Swift Int'l	14	14	14	..
350 U S Gypsum	43¼	43	43¼	43½
1650 U S Radio	23½	22¼	22½	22½
350 Utah Radio	5⅞	5½	5½	5½
500 Util & Ind	14	13½	13⅝	13⅞
200 Ut & Ind pf	23	23	23	..
100 Vortex Mfg	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24½

Stock sales, 113,500.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	87	90	Lefcourt	65	75
Am Union	90	105	Liberty	87	97
Bk of U S	38¼	40	Manhattan	104½	106½
Bk Yorkt'n	..	150	Melrose	150	180
Bryant Pk	38	45	Merchants	90	100
Chase	138¼	141¼	Midtown	24	29
Chat Phnx	106	109	People's	400	500
City	132¼	135¼	Penn Ex	92	102
Columbus	195	205	Port Morris	28	38
Commercial	395	410	Prisco State	300	475
Fifth Av	2850	3150	Public	100	103
First, NY	4825	5025	Queensboro	..	225
Flatbush	165	185	Seward	83	88
Grace	600	..	Straus	235	250
Harriman	1500	1600	Textile	50	55
Industrial	150	170	Trade Bank	180	195
Lafayette	150	180	World Ex	..	150
Lebanon	..	105	Yorkville	130	145

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Am Ex	220	235	Kings Co	2800	3000
Banca C I	320	330	Law T & G	268	276
Banco di S	43	46	M'facturers	83½	84½
Bk Eu T	90	110	Midwood	165	180
Bk NY&T	615	635	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bankers	137½	140½	New York	245	250
Bronx	58	63	Plaza	90	100
Brooklyn	690	700	Times Sq n	19	20
County	245	255	Title Guar	146	151
Empire	79	82	Unit States	3925	4125
Fulton	550	600	West T&T	140	150
Guaranty	614	619	Westchester	1050	1100
Irving	48½	50½			

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Central	355	360	Peoples Tr	450	460
Harris T&S	695	710	Un Bk Chi	264	270
Northern	530	540			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Foreman	621	624	Nat Bk Rep	119	121
Firt Nat	602	606	Straus Nat	220	280
Cont Ill Bk	610	615			

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 56, De Beers was 6½; Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 16½d an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅛@2⅛ per cent; three months, 2⅛ per cent.

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCING

City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan has awarded the $3,000,000 traffic tunnel bonds, City of Boston 4 per cent loan, dated Sept. 1, 1930, and due Sept. 1, 1980 (callable in 1950), at 101.45 to E. H. Rollins & Sons syndicate.

A Window in Wall Street

SLOW TRADE RECOVERY

Business in general has fulfilled expectations by declining to new low levels of activity for the current depression

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Shakespeare found out

"Thou art perfect then,
our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia."
—*Shakespeare.*
Winter's Tale, Act. III, Scene III.

There Are No Deserts in Bohemia

and in this case Shakespeare was not right!

169,480 Tourists, who visited

Czechoslovakia

in 1929, out of which 19,536 were Americans, will all confirm it.

Bohemia is but a part of the Republic of

Czechoslovakia

and her flourishing resorts—KARLOVY VARY (Carlsbad), MARIANSKÉ LAZNÉ (Marienbad), TEPLICE-SANOV, FRANTISKOVÉ LAZNÉ (Franzenbad), PODÉBRADY, BOHDANEC, BECHYNÉ and JACHYMOV, as well as many others, are well visited because of their beautiful situation, comfort and individual character.

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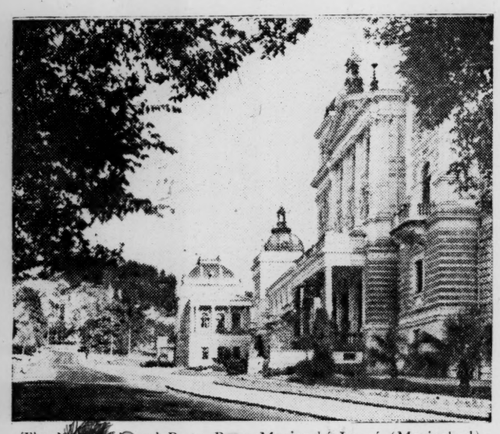

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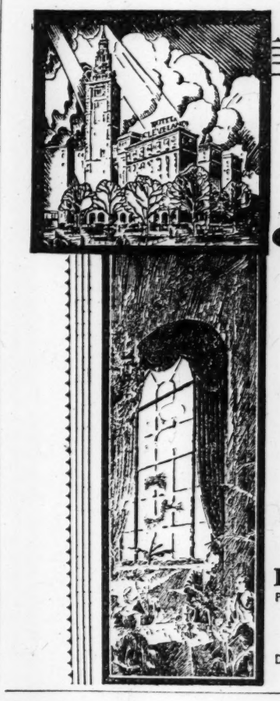

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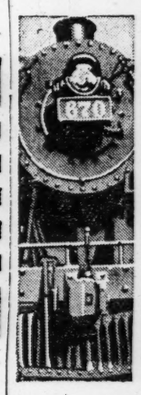

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SCYTHIA	Nov. 2
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'TOWN PLANNING' MAKES BRITISH CITIES GAYER

Phrase Declared to Have Originated in Birmingham 21 Years Ago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The phrase, "Town Planning," now familiar in every part of the world, is believed to have originated in this Midland industrial city 21 years ago, when Thomas Adams, municipal architect, suggested the formation of a "Town Planning Institute," a suggestion out of which grew the passage by Parliament of the first "Town Planning Act" in history.

The idea was to associate those interested in the subject of municipal improvement, to coördinate their views and to develop the organized pressure necessary to the passage of municipal improvement legislation. Such legislation was needsd, perhaps, here as in few other parts of Great Britain.

Pre-war Birmingham had many drab aspects, and the workers lived for the most part in dreary surroundings. That amazing improvements have been made in many districts, and that industrial workers have found in many places a more cheery environment is largely due to the activities of the few men who organized to form the first town planning institute.

This did not actually come into being until 1914, but its organizers had been meeting and planning for years before that, and they had exercised influence in restraining those who would develop great municipalities solely along standardized lines and mostly with a mercenary purpose. Now the institute is the recognized professional organization in the supervision of municipal planning of all kinds.

In 1905 the first English book on town planning, "The Example of Germany," was published, and its influence resulted in the empowering of some municipal authorities to follow that example. Up to the present time 349 in Britain have done so, and 203 have been compelled to do so by a later Act of Parliament. When the first Act was passed in 1909 Lord Leverhulme, then Mr. W. H. Lever, founded the first University Department of Town Planning and Civic Art, at Liverpool University. Presently the city of Birmingham submitted an improvement scheme in respect of certain suburbs. This was approved and another soon followed in which Birmingham asked the right to modify the character of buildings in several districts. These and subsequent schemes have materially altered the character and appearance of many Birmingham suburbs, and furnished an example to other municipalities in proving that a great industrial center need not necessarily be ugly.

The Town Planning movement in England has made great strides, and much has been done to show the stubborn materialist the error of his ways.

One result of vigorous activities on the part of town-planners is the end of the construction of long monotonous rows of similar houses, detached or semi-detached cottages generally taking the place of such dreary arrangements. It is being insisted upon that each house have at least a small space between it and the general footpath, or at least a plot at the rear for a small garden.

In a single generation, great progress has really been made in England in municipal arrangements, and the "father of English Town Planning," T. C. Horsfall, author of "The Example of Germany," who is still living at the age of more than 90, is entitled to feel that he has done a real service to his fellow men.

'Radio Trust' Found at Helm in Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — "American electrical radio and utility interests have today by virtue of trade and patent agreements a stranglehold on those industries across the water," declared B. J. Grigsby, chairman of the board of Grigsby-Grunow Company, manufacturers of Majestic receiving sets on his return from a two months' trip to Europe.

These agreements, Mr. Grigsby added, "act just as effectively against exportation by the independent industry in the United States."

His comment was made in connection with his company's suit against the Radio Corporation of America and associated companies under the Clayton Act. Grigsby-Grunow Company is said to be the largest independent maker of radio sets in the United States.

Of his observation of conditions in the radio industry abroad, the Chicagoan also said:

"I found there the same forces at work; in fact, because there are no legal restrictions, such as the Sherman and Clayton Acts, to protect independent businesses, the ruthlessness of the electrical combine, which controls the radio art in those fields as here, is far more drastic, reaching to the extent of blacklisting dealers who do not handle merchandise made by the combine."

International Pilots Convene at Antwerp

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—An International Congress of Pilots held at Antwerp has agreed to send a sketch of a pilot type of ladder to the Governments of different maritime countries.

A resolution was drafted regretting that the International London Conference of 1929, on the safety of life at sea, did not propose strict regulations on the question of the improvement of the bridge telephone system. It expressed the desire that regulations should be put on foot introducing the use of whistles of a standard type.

The Congress believes that it is important, in the interests of navigation and the safeguarding of human life at sea, that helm orders on board ship should be adopted using the words "Port and Starboard" in an identical sense in all countries.

'Cambridge Agreement' Guaranteed Backing of Massachusetts Colony

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Aug. 26, 1630—An invitation to dine this noon with Deptuy-Governor Thomas Dudley and his family was not to be declined. The Deputy was allowing himself the pleasure of a revel in the recollections of the events of one year ago, and wanted a good listener. He "pitched" upon the right man. It was a familiar story to Mr. Dudley and the children, who smiled indulgently when "father" began his "relation," and soon excused themselves. Here is the narrative, in brief:

"The granting of the Charter on March 4, 1629, was followed by months of serious and prayerful planning by the patentees and others who were pledging the joint stock of the Company. It became apparent early that permanent removal to New England involved the disposing of estates owned in England; and that the settling of any man's estate should be conditioned upon the certainty of the success of the New England adventure. To forestall the possibility of failure, it was suggested that those whose financial interest in the Company was greatest should mutually pledge themselves in writing to see the matter through, whatever the sacrifice. Accordingly, 12 men met at Cambridge University on Aug. 26, 1629, and signed the following agreement:

"'Upon due consideration of the state of the Plantation now in hand for New England, wherein we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have engaged ourselves, and having weighed the greatness of the work in regard of the consequence, God's glory and the Church's good; as also in regard of the difficulties and discouragements which in all probabilities must be forecast upon the prosecution of this business; considering withal that this whole adventure grows upon the joint confidence we have in each other's fidelity and resolution herein, so as no men of us would have adventured it without assurance of the rest; now, for the better encouragement of ourselves and others that shall join with us in this action, and to the end that every man may without scruple dispose of his estate and affairs as may best fit his preparation for this voyage; it is fully and faithfully agreed among us, and every one of us doth hereby freely and sincerely promise and bind himself, in the word of a Christian, and in the presence of God, who is the searcher of all hearts, that we will so really endeavour the prosecution of this work, as by God's assistance we will be ready in our persons, and with such of our several families as are to go with us, and such provision as we are able conveniently to furnish ourselves withal, to embark for the said Plantation by the first of March next, at such port or ports of this land as shall be agreed upon by the Company, to the end to pass the seas (under God's protection to inhabit and continue in New England: Provided always, that before the last of September next, the whole government, together with the Patent for the said Plantation, be first, by an order of Court, legally transferred and established to remain with us and others which shall inhabit upon the said Plantation; and provided also, that if any shall be hindered by such just and inevitable let or other cause, to be allowed by three parts of four of these whose names are hereunto subscribed, then such persons, for such times and during such lets, to be discharged of this bond.

"'And we do further promise, every one for himself that shall fail to be ready through his own default by the day appointed, to pay for every day's default the sum of three pounds to the use of the rest of the company who shall be ready by the same day and time.'

"This agreement received the signatures of Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Dudley, William Vassall, Nicholas West, Isaac Johnson, John Humfrey, Thomas Sharpe, Increase Nowell, John Winthrop, William Pinchon, Kellam Browne and William Colbron. "Subsequently, Nicholas West and Kellam Browne pleaded 'just and inevitable let,' and were 'allowed by three parts of four' of their fellows 'to be discharged of this bond.' They have not come to the Plantation. The matter of the legal transference of the Charter, to remain with us and others which shall inhabit on the said plantation, was considered by the General Court of the Company at a later date, and that story will be told in due time."

HOW OLD Is your Radio?
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IN THE SHIP LANES

By FRANKLIN SNOW

WITH the international yacht races off Newport, R. I., impending, various trips are being scheduled to afford interested persons an opportunity, not only to see the setting for this famous spectacle, but also actually to follow the races over the greater part of the course.

The Fall River Line has scheduled certain sailings of its steamships from New York for Newport, whence they will go out to the starting point and follow the vessels over their course, returning to Newport in the afternoon for departure for New York in the evening. These trips are on a basis of an all-expense tour, and various additional attractions have been arranged by the line to make the stay on shipboard pleasant.

Another route from New York to the races has been arranged by the Long Island Railroad and the Hudson River Day Line. The railroad will operate special trains with sleeping cars from New York to Montauk Point, Long Island, leaving New York at midnight, Friday, Sept. 12, and on subsequent evenings prior to each race. The trains will be routed direct to the steamship dock at Montauk, where passengers will be transferred to the steamship DeWitt Clinton, of the Hudson River Day Line, which will leave that point about 9:00 a. m., proceeding across the Sound to the starting buoy. The DeWitt Clinton, although used as a river excursion steamer, is said by the line to have been built for ocean service, thus providing a comfortable point of vantage from which to follow the race.

The return from Montauk will be scheduled in time to board the train for New York and return. A special round trip rate for this journey of $15 has been made, including the round trip railroad fare and steamer trip for one race, the Pullman and meals being extra. These tickets will be honored on all regular trains in addition to the special Montauk train.

Pacific Coastal Service

With the arrival at Vancouver of the Canadian National Railways' steamship Prince David, this company has inaugurated a triangular service from that port to Victoria and Seattle. While it is competitive with the Canadian Pacific's service, the schedule differs sufficiently to afford travelers a wider latitude in the choice of time in either direction.

While the Canadian Pacific has morning and night departures from Vancouver and Seattle in each direction with the day boats calling at Victoria en route, and amplified by a night service between Victoria and Vancouver in each direction, the Canadian National provides an afternoon departure from Vancouver.

The sailing of this ship is scheduled for 2 p. m., arriving at Victoria at 5:45, and continuing on at 7 p. m. for Seattle, which point is reached at 10:30 p. m. The return journey leaves Seattle at 1 a. m., arriving at Victoria at 7 a. m., departing from that point at 8:30, and reaching Vancouver at 12:15 p. m. The Prince David is a sister ship to the Prince Henry, which is now in the Vancouver-Alaska route, and a third sister ship (or perhaps these should be termed "brother" ships) will eventually be brought out.

Panama Canal Traffic

For the fiscal year of 1930 commercial traffic through the Panama Canal comprised the vessels of 24 nationalities. Those of United States registry, totaling 2885, led the list, with British ships second, numbering 1536, and German third, with 377. Norwegian, Japanese, Dutch and Swedish followed in the order named, these seven nationalities making up 90.5 per cent of the total transits.

The total number of ships was 6185, compared with 6413 last year, and 6456 in 1928. While the number of ships showed a decrease, the tolls collected for 1930 were higher than for 1928, and almost as high as in 1929, due to the fact that the size of the ships using the canal is constantly increasing. Similarly the tonnage of cargo carried, which was slightly over 30,000,000 for 1930, exceeded the cargo carried two years ago, and was virtually equivalent to that handled in 1929.

Appointment Announced

The Eastern Steamship Lines recently announced the resignation of Andrew B. Sides as vice-president, and the appointment of William K. Irving as general superintendent, with headquarters at India Wharf, Boston, where he will assume the duties of operation formerly handled by Mr. Sides. L. K. Wakefield is appointed superintendent of terminals, and J. C. Gray Jr. is appointed agent of lines east of Boston.

Steamship Schedules

All vessels of the Clyde-Mallory Lines, operating in the New York, Charleston, Jacksonville, Miami and Galveston services, will sail from Pier 36, North River, New York, and upon arrival from the southern ports will dock at Pier 37. The piers are between Houston and Canal Streets, and replace Pier 38 formerly used. The steamships Algonquin and Mohawk, which are now operated between New York, Miami and Galveston, will be continued in this route until October, sailing from New York and Galveston on Saturdays, and calling at Miami midweek in each direction.

For the entertainment of first class passengers and friends seeing them off, the Holland America Line has inaugurated a series of musical recitals on the promenade deck on sailing nights at New York. The concerts, together with dancing and the appearance of special artists, has become a feature of the departure of the various ships of that line.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Aug. 28

American Banker, Amer. Merchant, for London; New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Vauban, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America.

Friday, Aug. 29

Majestic (midnight), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Caronia (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Santa Clara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, Aug. 30

Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Europa, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Bremen; Volendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Hellig Olav, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Conte Biancamano (12:15 a. m.), Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Republic, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; California, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Franconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Columbia, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Western Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Monday, Sept. 1

Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Tuesday, Sept. 2

Vulcania (12:15 a. m.), Cosulich, for Gibraltar, Naples, Patras, Trieste; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo.

Wednesday, Sept. 3

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Mauretania (11 p. m.), Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; Santa Rita, Grace, for west coast South America.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Aug. 31

Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; California, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow.

Wednesday, Sept. 3

Vulcania, Cosulich, for Gibraltar, Naples, Patras, Trieste.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Aug. 28

Metagama, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Aug. 29

Melita, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Antonia, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Aug. 30

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, Sept. 2

Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Sept. 3

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Sept. 5

President Johnson, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Sept. 6

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Sept. 6

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, Sept. 8

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Sept. 6

President McKinley, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, Sept. 4

Empress of Japan, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Aug. 28

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Aug. 29

Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Paris, French, from Havre, Paris; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Naples, Cannes.

Saturday, Aug. 30

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Aug. 31

Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Monday, Sept. 1

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Adriatic, White Star, from London, Belfast, Glasgow; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Roma, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples.

Tuesday, Sept. 2

President Wilson, Dollar, on world service (westward); York, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Vandyck, Lamport & Holt, from east coast South America.

Wednesday, Sept. 3

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

GLASGOW TO TEACH BUSINESS SPANISH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The University Court of Glasgow University has established a university lectureship in Spanish in connection with the Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College here. The lecturer will be responsible under the professor for the contribution made under the conditions governing the Stevenson endowment to the teaching of Spanish in the college.

These conditions provide that the teaching at the Commercial College will have special reference to the commercial and vocational use of the Spanish language. Some time ago the University Court appointed an Edinburgh graduate, John A. Anderson, to the lectureship. Mr. Anderson has been engaged in carrying out research work in Spanish in Edinburgh, London and Madrid.

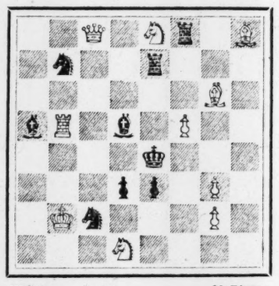
CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1229

By B. J. De C. Andrade

Black 9 Pieces



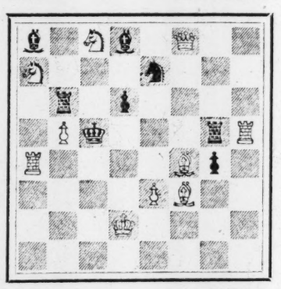
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

PROBLEM NO. 1230

By "Marte et Arte"

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1227. R-K4

No. 1228. 1. Kt-Q6
2. Kt-Kt5 mate
1. ——— RxKt
2. R-Kt2
1 ——— QxKt
2. R-B3

End Game No. 6—1 B-Q2, K-K7; 2 B-R5, P-R7; 3 P-Kt4, stalemate!

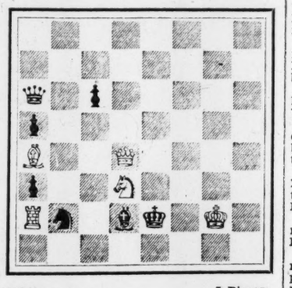
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Half-Pins With Self-Blocks

Half-pins may be classified according to the subordinate strategy used. In this problem we find two self-blocks—after 1 . . . B-K6 or K8, when a possible flight square for the black king is blocked by one of Black's own pieces.

By C. Mansfield

Black 7 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The British Chess Magazine reports a mammoth team match between Moscow and Leningrad, in which Leningrad won, 145½-107½. Surely this is a remarkable turnout for a match between cities 400 miles apart.

A consultation match by cable was recently played between British Guiana and Barbados. After six hours of play the game finally ended in a draw.

A tournament for young masters was sponsored by the Berlin Chess League at Swinemunde at the end of June. It was won by F. Samisch, with 7 out of a possible 9 points. S. Flohr was second with 6½, and L. Rellstab third, with 5½.

The Rhode Island Chess Association is planning a summer meeting at Bristol in conjunction with the town's 250th anniversary celebration.

The Extension Chess Promotion League in its monthly letter for August announces a correspondence tournament to determine the championship of the United States. Those interested may get details from Dr. C. W. Winchester, Santa Fe, N. M., secretary-tournament director. Play is scheduled to begin Sept. 1.

An interesting game from the Scarborough tournament:

FRENCH DEFENSE

Ahues	Rubinstein	Ahues	Rubinstein
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 QxKt	Kt-K5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Q-K	R-B3
3 PxP(a)	PxP	21 B-K3	P-Q5(c)
4 B-Q3	B-Q3	22 PxP	Q-K2
5 Kt-K2	Kt-K2	23 B-B(d)	R-K
6 Castles	Castles	24 R-B3	KR-B
7 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Q2	25 R-R3(e)	K Kt
8 Kt-B3	P-QB3	26 R-B3	R-Q
9 QKt-K2	Q-B2	27 B-Kt2	P-KKt3(f)
10 P-KB4	P-KB4	28 R-QB	Kt-B3
11 P-QKt3	Kt-B3	29 R-R3	K-B
12 P-B4	Q-Q	30 B-Kt	BxKt
13 P-QR3	B-K3	31 RxB	Q-KB2
14 K-R	Kt-K5	32 Q-B3	KR-B
15 Q-K	K-R	33 B-Q3	Kt-K5?(g)
16 Kt-Kt	Kt-Kt	34 RxKt!	PxR
17 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3	35 P-Q5	Resigns
18 Kt-K5(b)	Kt-Kt4ch		

(a) This usually drifts into colorless equality. The next 18 moves are spent in trying to build up some sort of a game with winning chances.

(b) Now both players have established knights on K5, with a blocked position as a result, and no great likelihood of dislodging either Kt.

(c) It is very easy to argue backward, but this exchange seems decidedly weak. White's center becomes powerful, and yet mobile, with many chances for combination play.

(d) Strategic retreat—disclosing an attack on the Kt and threatening to take a strong position on the long diagonal.

(e) If 23 BxKt, PxB; 24 QxP, BxBP! and White's pull has vanished.

(f) This weakening of the king's P front is ill-advised, and more than any other factor contributes to Black's downfall. The B is now increasingly strong on the diagonal.

(g) Of course this loses, but after White plays R-Q, the threat P-Q5 is overwhelming. K-Kt2, weak as it appears on first sight, is probably best for Black, who should have resigned at once, but preferred to lose under the time limit.

From the major open tournament held at the British Chess Federation Congress at Scarborough, won by Fairhurst:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (In Effect)

O'Hanlon	Fairhurst	O'Hanlon	Fairhurst
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 QBxKt	BxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 P-KKt4(e)	P-KKt3
3 P-QR3(a)	P-QKt3	16 BxKt(f)	QxB
4 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	17 P-Kt5	PxP
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	18 PxP	B-Kt2
6 Q-B2	P-Q4(b)	19 R-R4(g)	P-QKt4
7 PxP	PxP	20 K-B	P-QR4
8 P-K3	Castles	21 K-Kt2	P-Kt5
9 B-Q3	P-KR3	22 QKt-Kt	R-K3
10 P-QR4(c)	P-QR4	23 R-R	Q-B4
11 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	24 Q-K2(h)	RxR
12 QR-Q	P-B5	25 RxR	QxQKt
13 B-B5	R-K(d)	Resigns	

(a) To avoid B-Kt5 after either Kt to B3. Black has no difficulty in getting an easy equality as a result.

(b) We now have a position somewhat similar to that arising from the P-QKt3 variation in the orthodox Queen's Gambit Declined, with Black a move or two ahead in development.

(c) This attack is premature, for White is behind in development and consequently has an inferior position. 10 BxKt followed by Kt-B3 is preferable.

(d) Note how Black goes about his plans, hardly noticing the threatened flurry after White's tenth move.

(e) White is determined to attack at all costs. The only alternative is P-KKt3 followed by Castles, when Black gains another tempo to develop his Q-side position.

(f) Necessary, for after 16 P-Kt5, PxB; 16 PxB, QxP White has no attack, and Black threatens to break open the center with P-B5.

(g) White's attack has evaporated, and he must now try to maintain the advanced KtP.

(h) 24 Q-Q postpones immediate loss of material, but Black's position is far superior, and he can play to push his Q-side pawns through, or counter-attack on the K-side, each with very fine winning chances.

654-YEAR-OLD SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The foundation stone of a large new building, to be erected at a cost of £18,000, has just been laid by Lord Southborough at the King Edward Grammar School, Louth. This building has additional interest because it has been designed by two old boys of the school. It is said that a grammar school has existed in Louth since 1276.

UNION TANK CAR NET

Union Tank Car Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net $1,239,674 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 99 cents a share on 1,254,048 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,584,445, or $1.26 a share in the first half of 1929. Total assets June 30 were $50,022,369, compared with $48,848,923 June 30, 1929. Current assets, including $8,253,191 cash, were $14,276,051 and current liabilities $1,580,320, compared with $12,921,352 and $761,724.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses, "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 30

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier, director. 6:05.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier has chosen Percy Grainger's "Country Gardens" as a cheerful bed-time thought. 11.

Hollywood Bowl Symphony Concert (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Concluding the ninth annual season of these "Symphonies under the Stars." Enrique Fernandez Arbos conducts. 8:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Pop" Concert (WEAF—T). Cesare Sodero begins with "Fingal's Cave" overture. 8.

Minstrels (WJZ Chain). Orchestra; end men; quartet; soloists. 9:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). George Shackley's bedtime music. Landon Ronald's "Down in the Forest," sung by Moonbeam Girls. 11:30.

Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific). Two hours of variety offered by San Francisco staff artists. 10.

Band Concert

Arthur Pryor's Band (General Electric—WEAF—T). Pryorphone solo introduced by Simone Mantia. 9:30.

Recitals

Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS—T). Male trio. 6.

Vee Lawnhurst and Muriel Pollock (WJZ Chain). Piano duo plays one of Muriel Pollack's own compositions, "Shadow on Tische." 10:15.

Troubador of the Moon (WEAF Chain). Lanny Ross, tenor string trio. 11.

Nocturne (CBS—T). Esther Leaf, organist. 12:30 a. m.

Voice of Pan (NBC Pacific). Anthony and Emily Linden, flute and piano. 7.

Rhythmic Music

Jack Denny and his Orchestra (CBS—T). Playing in Montreal. 7:15.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). 7.

Don Voorhees' orchestra (Fuller—WJZ—T). Including medley of Jerome Kern favorites. 7:30.

Will Osborne's orchestra; Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Bert Lown's Biltmore orchestra (CBS—T). 11, 11:30, 12.

Hotcakes (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Voices, harmonicas and an accordion. 7:45.

Rainbow Harmonies (NBC Pacific). Symphonic arrangement of latest numbers. 9.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

The Jameses (WEAF Chain). Mr. James's first experience in politics. 6.

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

Dixies Circus (Individual Cup—WJZ Chain). Side show troupe helps out in rain. 8.

Wonder Dog (WJZ Chain). Rin Tin Tin meets wandering gypsies. 8:15.

"The Midnight Alarm" (CBS—T). Hank Simmons presents another thrilling melodrama. 9.

Silver Flute (WEAF Chain). Legends of a wandering gypsy. 9.

Cub Reporter (WJZ Chain). Comedy skit. 10.

Circus (Gilmore—NBC Pacific). 8.

"A Romance of Old Spain" (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KOA). In "Golden Legends" series. 9:30.

Characteristic Music

The Gauchos (CBS—T). Vincent Sorey's Orchestra playing Argentine and Spanish music. 4:30.

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy program. 7.

Dixie Echoes (CBS—T). Negro Spirituals. 8:30.

Nights in Spain (NBC—KGO, KECA). Orchestra and contralto. 8.

Talks

Dr. Thatcher Clark's French Lesson (CBS—T). 5:45.

Ted Husing's Sportslants (CBS—T). Damon Runyon. 6:15.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:45.

"Exploring the Jungle for Science" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 8.

Romance of American Industry (CBS—T). C. M. Walters. 8:15.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 31

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WHDH, 830kc-361m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WFEN, 1500kc-200m.

PITTSBURGH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

THE men who succeed best in public life are those who take the risk of standing by their own convictions. — GARFIELD.

In Lighter Vein

A Good Thing!

The new maid said that she could cook, and so she prepared the evening meal. A little later the mistress explained to her husband, "Jane has taken this recipe out of the cookery book."

"Splendid," he exclaimed, after hard chewing, "it should never have been there!"—*Children's Newspaper.*

The Exchange

"No, we dont shade our prices to anyone," explained the salesman for the new bantam car, "but have you anything you would like to trade in?"

Customer (doubtfully): "Well, I've got a baby carriage and my son's kiddy car."—*Portland Express.*

Shop Review

"Remember when we first met in the revolving door at the post office?"

"Why, that wasn't the first time we met."

"Well, that's when we began going around together."

Just Cause

Judge (sternly): "Well, what's your excuse for speeding 60 miles an hour?"

Victim: "I had just heard that the ladies of my wife's church were giving a rummage sale, and I was hurrying home to save my other pair of trousers."

Judge: "Case dismissed." — *Perth Daily News.*

The Trail

Poor Golfer: "Good gracious! I've never noticed so many birds before."

Caddie: "You needn't worry about them—they're only following us about for worms."—*Pearson's.*

Considerate

Mr. Suburban: "My daughter is taking her vocal lessons abroad."

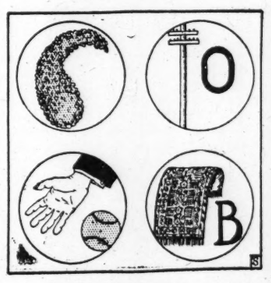
Neighbor (absently): "How thoughtful!"

The Answer

"Should political speakers address meetings, or talk over the radio?"

"No!"

Sports Puzzle



Each picture presents a kind of sport or game, which young folks like to play. Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Asiatic Cities Puzzle: Calcutta, Bombay, Peiping, Delhi, Bagdad, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Hong Kong.

A Word a Day

Traverse

This word is used as a verb, adjective, adverb, and noun. As a verb it has several meanings, the principal ones being "to cross in traveling," as "he traversed the continent"; "to pass over and examine," as "the pupils traversed the various propositions in geometry"; "to cross by way of opposition," as, "he hoped to traverse the arguments of his opponent"; and "to lay crosswise," as, "the floor-boards traversed the joists."

As an adjective it means "lying across," as, "the sector was filled with traverse trenches." As an adverb it expresses "across," as, "the logs were laid traverse." As a noun it designates in a general way "anything that crosses," as, "the plans called for several traverses in the construction."

The word is derived through the French *travers*, "crosswise," from the Latin *transvertere*, "to turn across."

The accent is on the first syllable of each use of trav'-erse; sound *a* as in *hat*, *e* as in *maker*.

"The sun seems to traverse the sky from horizon to horizon."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Odds and Ends

ORNAMENTAL WATER TANK
To avoid an unsightly appearance a water tank erected at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., was surrounded by stone columns and other structural features which fitted in with the immediate surroundings.

Nonstop Run

Europe's longest nonstop railway run is made by a train of the Nord Railways from Paris to Liege, the journey of 230 miles being made in four hours.

Redwood

The timber of a redwood tree which has lain upon the ground in California for several centuries has been found to be in a perfect state of preservation.

Chicago's Gain

Chicago's census enumeration showed an increase of 672,048 in 10 years, the largest gain shown by any American city during the last decade.

A Grand Present

Los Angeles

"YOU can't guess what I'm going to get for my anniversary," challenged Gwen as she looked at her big sister with twinkling eyes.

The other thought a moment. What could her soon-to-be-12 sister be wishing for now? Last year she had had the scooter she wanted. At Christmas she had received the pretty pocketbook she now carried so proudly. She could think of nothing now that Gwen particularly wanted or needed. "I give up," she answered. "What is it?"

"You will have to guess," Gwen replied, "for I am not going to tell you. But I know I shall get it, for I have just asked Mother and Dad and they have promised it to me."

Nothing more was said on the subject with the exception of an occasional "Can't you guess?" from the little sister.

The older girl decided that she could wait until the day to learn the secret, and went on about her work. On the anniversary morning, Gwen waited impatiently until after breakfast, when her father handed her a package. With radiant face, she thanked both parents, then went over to her sister, and handing her the box, said, "Here is something you have been wanting."

The older sister was speechless for a moment; then realizing what it meant, she opened the package and found an article which she had needed very much, but because it was an item of some expense, she had felt she could not have it. Her sister had chosen to sacrifice her own present in order to give her this.

Tears brimmed in her eyes as she realized what a lesson of unselfishness and generosity this child had taught.

The Children's Corner

Belinda and Her Ducks

THIS is a true story, but David (who is in the story) always likes to begin the proper way; so—

Once upon a time there lived in the country, in England, David, his Daddy and Mummy, and a little white Pekinese dog called Julie. They were all the greatest friends, and Julie was the sort of dog that, except when she was asleep, never stopped wagging her tail for joy.

One day Mummie and David were sitting together playing and talking when the telephone bell rang. It was Mummie who answered it, and David heard her say:

"Oh, yes, Mrs. Wilson, really—how lovely. Won't David be pleased. When can we have her?"

By the time she had put the receiver back David was very excited and anxious to hear what it was all about. And he soon heard. Mrs. Wilson had a white, speckly hen who was hoping to sit on some eggs and hatch out some chicks, and she wanted to know if David would like to have her.

"Won't it be fun," said Mummie, "and let's give her duck eggs, because ducklings are so pretty, and they always do such funny amusing things."

"Yes," said David, "and we'll call her 'Belinda.'"

So Belinda came to the farm; and Daddy made her a nice house out of a packing case, and David put some warm dry hay in it, and Mummie put Belinda in on the hay, and Julie watched.

"There," said Mummie, "there you sit for 28 days, though we will take you off for 10 minutes every morning and give you corn and water."

So the next morning Mummie and David went to Belinda and Mummie lifted her off the nest. Belinda didn't like it much; she made a little fuss and asked to be left alone. And Julie watched. Every day they did the same thing, and gradually Belinda began to enjoy it, and when they appeared she would "coo" rather like a pigeon, until at the end of the first week she would walk out by herself and eat her corn out of David's hand, and drink water from the cup he held. Then she would lift up her voice and, in hen language say, "Thank you very much, everybody." After that she walked back into her box, and David knelt on the grass and saw her carefully turn all her eggs over with her feet before she sat down. And still Julie watched.

Well, the great morning, the twenty-eighth day, arrived at last, and as soon as Mummie and David were up they hurried to Belinda's house, and there she was with seven eggs, and one little yellow duckling!

"Now," said Mummie, "we will leave her all alone today, and tomorrow perhaps they will all be out."

But on the morrow only six were out, so they gave her a nice feed, and left her quietly again to keep them all warm.

On the next morning Mummie, David and Julie went to visit Belinda again, this time with a lovely bowl of mashed biscuit for the babies. There they were, Belinda with six fat fluffy babies, and two tiny new ones just out. And she was so pleased with and proud of the six big fellows she just wouldn't keep the new ones warm. She seemed to say, "I have been here for 30 days and now I'm going to take my babies to see this lovely sunny day, and smell the warm wet grass."

"But Belinda," said Mummie, "the tiny ones need keeping warm."

But Belinda didn't seem to understand and just strutted about.

"I know," said Mummie. "I'll have to be their mother. I'll get a box and make a little nest in it, and put the babies in it in front of the fire. You give the others their food, David, while I am gone."

Mummie had just finished making the two tinies comfortable when David came running in.

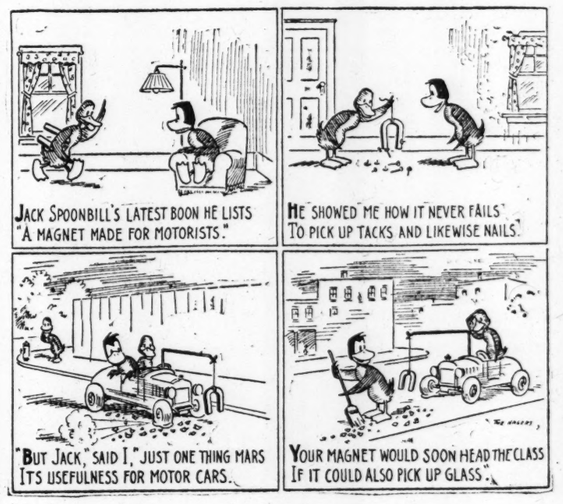
"Mummie—quick—come and see!"

Hand in hand they ran to the garden, and what do you think Mummie saw? Belinda and six ducklings, and Julie, all in a circle round the bowl and all eating biscuit as fast as they could, and Julie wagging her tail and looking at Belinda as much as to say:

"I've been waiting for these babies, too."

And, later on, when there were eight yellow fluffy balls, and one white speckly hen walking around the farmyard, there was always a little white Pekinese walking with them. And at midday, when the babies had their rest underneath their mother's wings, Julie sat very near, and looked at Belinda and wagged her tail for joy.

The Adventures of Waddles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YOUR MAGNET WOULD SOON HEAD THE CLASS IF IT COULD ALSO PICK UP GLASS."

Brevities

Passing Show: Acording to an authority, the sand round our coast is slowly disappearing. It is denied, however, that local councils are now requesting holiday visitors to shake out their shoes when leaving the shore.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The New Yorker who plans to walk backward from that city to San Francisco is probably one of those dyed-in-the-wool Gothamites who just can't bear to turn his back on Broadway.

San Diego Union: It has been discovered that this continent has been inhabited for approximately 30,000 years, which explains some of the vehicles one sees in the used-car lots.

Chattanooga News: The Connecticut farmer who traded 75 acres of land for a radio set is thought to have done it to tune in on this farm relief program he's heard so much about.

Mount Dora (Fla). Topic: The first woman who started to do the driving from the back seat is said to have had a husband who did the cooking from the dining-room table.

London Humorist: According to a writer, three out of every five persons possess acting ability. The other two, it appears, go on the stage.

Judge: We've had the greatest respect for the cloture rule ever since we discovered it was something that can make a senator stop talking.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Can Hoover Repair the Tariff?

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S appointment of Henry P. Fletcher to head a reorganized United States Tariff Commission carries implications reaching far beyond immediate questions of Mr. Fletcher's qualifications or of what political forces will attempt to hamper his confirmation by the Senate. His nomination is best understood in relation to the President's slowly developed but now evident purpose to give the executive branch of the Government a more effective share in tariff making, hitherto handled almost wholly by Congress as the legislative branch.

Choice of Mr. Fletcher, personal friend of Mr. Hoover and known to favor the theory of centralized authority which the President wishes to apply to the tariff, hooks up directly with reports from sources close to the White House that further congressional revisions of import taxes will be discouraged during the current Administration. The President announced in his message approving the Hawley-Smoot bill his intention to remove inequalities in it by use of the power its flexible provisions give him to adjust rates. He declared that such a method would avoid the abuses of log-rolling and vote-trading incident to wholesale congressional revisions.

While some constitutional lawyers have declared that any executive tariff making encroaches on the legislative monopoly of the powers of taxation, the American public will welcome almost any form of relief from the type of tariff tinkering exhibited in the last year and a half by Congress. Undoubtedly no one will grieve if the President can prevent another wholesale revision entailing business uncertainty and encouraging "log-rolling" exhibitions. Most citizens will hail any successful effort to transfer the tariff from the political to the economic field.

Intimations from Washington are that the President hopes to do this by energetic personal direction of the Tariff Commission and wider use of his power to change rates by decree. Such a program would really make the flexible tariff flex, so that import duties could be quickly adjusted to meet changing conditions.

The appointment of Mr. Fletcher, who is not an economist or a tariff expert, but is expected to be responsive to Mr. Hoover's desires, appears in harmony with this entire plan.

Moreover, many observers have called attention to the fact that Mr. Fletcher is a diplomat of long training and large acquaintance among some of the nations which have protested most vigorously against American tariffs, and in several cases have taken retaliatory action. This has encouraged the hope that the President intends so far as possible to remedy defects in the new law which have particularly aroused the resentment of other nations and injured their trade with the United States and the United States' trade with them.

On the other hand it has been pointed out that Mr. Fletcher is an heir of the Pennsylvania high tariff tradition and likely to befriend that view on the Tariff Commission. It is to be remembered, however, that Pennsylvania's senators voted for the present act with great reluctance and denounced many sections of it. Unlike any previous law, the new tariff has aroused the opposition of many manufacturers who are apprehensive that it will curtail their foreign markets.

All these considerations enter the question: Can the President repair the tariff? His apparent intention to do so will be widely welcomed.

Driving and Drinking in "Wet" States

THAT alcohol and automobiles do not mix is an old story, but it develops new and important angles daily. For instance, in two states —Connecticut and New Jersey—both of which wets are wont to claim as their own, liquor and its dangers are about the most active subjects before motor vehicle authorities. In neither case does the official attitude justify the slightest elation on the part of the antiprohibitionists.

In Connecticut, the situation attained a new significance with the recent statement of Robert T. Hurley, State Police Commissioner, that completely drunken or intoxicated drivers constituted only one-fifth as grave a hazard on the highway as the individual slightly under the influence of liquor. The last he defined as a person who has had a drink, but has reached neither the state of intoxication nor the more advanced state of drunkenness.

The Connecticut official temporizes not at all. Not even one drink is safe in this day of millions of automobiles. That is Commissioner Hurley's view. A single drink, he says, and an individual "is liable to have inflated ideas, with the result that he becomes more susceptible to playing with danger, regardless of the jeopardy in which he places others by his act."

New Jersey's vaunted wet sentiment, loudly proclaimed by some of its political leaders, apparently is not so great that any wet has dared lift his voice against the unremitting campaign which Harold G. Hoffman, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, is conducting against drunken drivers.

A step in the campaign, the emphasis of which was startling, was a circular letter just sent by Commissioner Hoffman to all law enforcement and judicial officers in the State. Without qualification, he called a summary halt to the practice of showing mercy to this class of offenders. All judges, he pointed out, are without authority to suspend sentence or accept fines in installments in cases of this character.

Commissioner Hoffman is revoking permits, at the rate of 2500 a year, for driving while under the influence of liquor. It makes not the slightest difference to him whose name happens to be on the permit. The New Jersey law makes no distinction between individuals when it specifies that permits must be revoked for driving while under the influence of liquor. Neither does Mr. Hoffman. He declares there is no more heinous offense nor any more serious traffic problem. He means it, and "one of the wettest states in the Union" is forced to agree with him.

China and Customs Autonomy

WITHOUT doubt an outstanding event in the civil war in China is the seizure of the Tientsin Customs House by the northern coalition and the setting up of a rival customs administration. It is outstanding for several reasons, but principally because it furnishes proof, albeit melancholy proof, that the Chinese have, in addition to tariff autonomy, achieved also customs autonomy. Between the two kinds of autonomy there is more than a shade of difference.

The last act in the concession of tariff autonomy to China occurred in May through agreement with Japan. All nations had then admitted China's right, subject, of course, to the terms of the new commercial or tariff autonomy treaties, to levy on foreign trade whatever taxation she thinks fit. The question remained, however, whether freedom to impose tariffs carried with it an equal independence in customs management. Would the powers, for instance, stand by and allow the unity of the administration to be broken? The answer has now apparently been given; judged from the lack of response to the seizure at Tientsin, the diplomatic body at Peiping, it seems, regards the event as an affair among the Chinese themselves in which it does not intend to interfere.

That the complication was Chinese and not international had been partly insured by the fact that, parallel with their efforts to win tariff autonomy, the Chinese have been striving to make tariff autonomy synonymous with customs autonomy. They had anticipated noninterference by the powers by whittling away the ties that formerly bound the service to the legations. The customs are still headed by a British Inspector-General, who controls a staff of commissioners still mainly foreign, but, to use the language of the Nanking Ministry of Finance in its last annual report, that official no longer jockeys between the legations and the Chinese Government for instructions and opinions; he is responsible without qualification to the Ministry of Finance.

Thus the Chinese customs are at last in fact a Chinese institution. But the Tientsin seizure shows that this has been insured at the cost of splitting the service. A double customs administration in China will add to the tribulations of business. The northern port, which is second in rank in China, is wedded to Shanghai by a vast transshipment trade which has built it up to its present stature. Since Nanking has declared that it will collect customs duties at Shanghai on these shipments, importers are faced with a double collection of duty, for they will have to pay again when the goods arrive at Tientsin. The effect will be to divert a good deal of north China trade to Japanese ports for transshipment to Tientsin.

Bondholders' apprehensions are more or less assuaged by the ample customs revenues still at the disposal of Nanking and by the statement that General Yen Hsi-shan (one of the northern war lords) will reserve a portion of his takings as his contribution to the upkeep of foreign loans. Assurances from rebellious generals, however, are often divorced from responsibility, and holders of customs loans, the only bright spot in China's credit, are likely to be more impressed by the breaking of the precedent of customs integrity. For the news from Tientsin serves notice of instability in what has hitherto been the most stable institution in China.

Co-operative Farming in Britain

THE publication of the Horace Plunkett report on "Agricultural Coöperation in England" will do much to destroy a notion which for some time has been hindering the progress of British farming, namely, that coöperation is so foreign to the sturdy individualistic traditions of British agriculture that this policy would never be successfully adopted by the farming fraternity. For the report reveals that, without the stimulus of any central organization, coöperation amongst English farmers has actually during the last few years grown to quite considerable proportions.

Much, of course, yet remains to be done before agriculture can be said to have tried a policy of coöperation as thoroughly as its benefits would warrant. But present achievements are noteworthy and encouraging. Coöperative organizations of one kind or another are to be found practically all over England, especially in respect of wool marketing and the provision of farmers' requirements. Nineteen out of every hundred farmers are members of some agricultural society, of which there are 230 throughout the country, with 67,526 members, and serving 97,455 customers. The share capital of these societies is £1,117,727, and their turnover during 1929 was £9,906,402.

Not all these societies are equally successful. Those dealing with the supply of agricultural requirements, for example, show a much better account than the coöperative bacon factories. But the movement, taken as a whole, has a record not to be ashamed of, and, in Sir Horace's words, represents "a very substantial achievement." This survey should go a long way toward removing the reproach of economic helplessness under which the British farmer has for many years undeservedly suffered.

Advertising as Screen Entertainment

PERIODICALLY announcement is made that one or another of the large American film-producing companies plans to solicit accounts for advertising to be presented in the guise of screen entertainment. As nothing definite is being done on a large scale in this field, although the scheme has been broached repeatedly during the last year, one can only conjecture that the announcements are put out merely as "feelers" to the trade. One large theater chain, on the strength of tentative contracts with two national advertisers, went to the length some months ago of setting up a separate department of production and exploitation.

As this advertising has not yet been put into the theater programs, one can only infer that a sufficient number of additional accounts has not been forthcoming to justify the introduction of the new policy. Hesitancy further may be due to the belief widely expressed among amusement purveyors that the public will not tolerate this pushing before them of publicity pretending to be entertainment.

Disregarding the apathy expressed in the past toward advertising thus camouflaged, another big film-producing firm recently put out its own trade "feeler." That the trade will respond is doubtful. Directors of publicity as a whole are too well aware of the displeasure manifested by theater patrons in a number of American cities a few years ago when advertising of women's cloaks and suits was attempted in the form of an alleged film entertainment called a fashion show. Repeatedly a caption on the screen stated that these "latest Paris models" could be obtained at bargain prices at So & So's store. The spectators were obviously annoyed at this tenor twelve-minute gap in the program of amusement that they had paid for. This scheme was dropped when the firm learned what any experienced advertising man could have told them in the beginning—that the spectators' indignation at this sort of thing would tend to impair that invaluable asset of any commercial enterprise, public good will.

Radio listeners accept publicity talks with their entertainment because they understand that advertising pays for the programs. The same persons will scarcely tolerate advertising thrust upon them as entertainment, when they themselves are paying for that entertainment. In the latest sounding out of the field, the solicitors assert that the public will accept disguised advertising because it will be "such good entertainment." In view of the lamentable results so far shown, the theater customer in fancy may be heard muttering the warning, "It had better be."

Light on the Great Patriarch

THE well-equipped teams of excavators that America finds means to keep working at the Old World digging grounds are showing the value of thorough, systematic search in a number of discoveries of first importance. The latest of them—that near Hebron, which touches the first break of dawn of the Jewish history in Palestine, has caught the imagination of a public that is otherwise growing rather accustomed to cries of "Eureka" bubbling up from tombs and trenches in many a land. The particular interest in Dr. Kyle's unearthing of the débris of ten cities in layer formation—the top layer representing about 500 B. C. and the nethermost some 1500 years before that—is that details of the find appear to fix the debated time of the settlement in Canaan of the patriarch Abraham after removal of his family, flocks and herdsmen from the changeable waters of Babylon. The time, says Dr. Kyle, would be that of the city lying at the bottom of the pile.

Now, Abraham is not merely one among the patriarchs. Probably no figure in religious history is revered by so many people in so many lands. For he is counted among the great prophets, not only by the Jewish and the Christian world but also by the Muhammadan. And so whatever is found touching this singular figure carries an interest that is not bounded by the precise value of the concrete results.

How correct Dr. Kyle may be in his deductions from this remarkable discovery, it is for archæologists to say—and if all archæologists were found to say the same on this or any other question, there would certainly be a new precedent set on foot. The deductions will presumably have their backers and opponents, and the laymen, having no knowledge or responsibility in the matter, will find a lively interest in the discussion.

But whatever may be archæology's final verdict —which may be ready this century or another— the result will add no essential to the true meaning of the familiar Bible story of Abraham. New chronological or other details will give historical completeness, but they are no more vital to the accepted narrative than was the once much discussed question of whether Abraham was a skilled astronomer, or whether he invented a form of alphabet writing. The story of the patriarch, who was possessed of a simple and childlike faith, as unbounded as that of the Psalmist, and whose life might well have been ordered directly upon the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount, is one of the great epics of human history that needs no concrete facts for its completion. The record of the final triumph of gentleness and open-handed friendship, of unselfishness—when his nephew Lot preferred the richer land—of courage —in rescuing Lot from the hostile tribes—of faith unbroken by long troubled years wandering among unfriendly peoples, or by the supreme test of the willingness to sacrifice Isaac—leaves nothing to be added, and it will be held up as an example and an encouragement to people who walk by faith for all time.

Editorial Notes

In many homes in the rehabilitated area of France, according to an overseas observer, the old Flemish Renaissance style of architecture has been faithfully carried out. An important innovation, however, may be seen by the visitor: it is an inscription over the chimneys of many of these homes, which says, "Nooit Meer Orrlog!" the translation of which means, "Never Again War!"

The Princetonian depicted by haberdashery advertising differs widely from the view one gets on learning that 438 students earned their expenses in that university last year. But the latter picture is none the less dignified.

The success of recent flights in radio- and instrument-directed airplanes shows that so-called "blind" flying is not so blind after all.

There, little corner lot, don't you cry,
You'll be a golf course, by and by.

An Inn Beside a Road in Dalmatia

THIS is exactly the kind of hotel I like—for one or two nights. I don't know its name. Perhaps it hasn't any. It doesn't need any, for it's the only one in the place. It is, in fact, the place.

Or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say that there isn't any place here at all. At any rate this is nobody's destination. There's nothing here to buy or sell. No battlefield. No magnificent scenery. It is a crossroads. People don't come here, they pass by here. It's on the way to places.

It is found in the upper part of Dalmatia, in the more genial and friendly sections of the Balkan Alps, where they are not so bare and stern and imperious as down toward Montenegro. It is the station whither mailmen come daily in automobiles and horse-drawn wagons in order to get small, lean, carefully locked, gray mail bags for the towns round about. It is the stop where you get off the train from Zagreb or Fiume in order to go to the famous Plitvichka Lakes.

When I reached here it was late in the evening of a spring day, and dark. I had been told that there would be an autobus waiting to take me to the great hotel at the lakes, twenty miles away, but I discovered that it was too early in the season for automobiles, and that the only way to get there was to go with the mail man in a springless wagon, starting at 4 in the morning.

* * *

All this was told me in a rather indifferent, peremptory way by the people at the station, who didn't seem to be very much concerned about the bewilderment which came over me when I found myself stranded in the dark on a cold and lonely evening beside an obscure Dalmatian road. But I wasn't permitted to stand there long, for a thin, poorly dressed, and very smiling youth almost immediately accosted me and asked me if I wanted to go to the hotel.

It was plain to me that I did, so he took my suitcase and typewriter and we went cheerily down the road to the place where I was to spend the night, or that part of it which would come before the mailman and I started on our early morning trip to the lakes. We soon arrived, entered the front door of a building that appeared new, sprightly and self-respecting in the moonlight and made our way straight to the large, inviting kitchen, for there was no other waiting room.

The keeper of the inn, a pretty, dark-haired woman, and her four-year-old boy welcomed me and told me to take a chair beside a large, bare, wooden table. I gave my smiling guide and porter a quarter and asked him to see that the mailman reserved me a place in his wagon next morning.

* * *

After I had hung my overcoat and hat up on a big nail in the kitchen door and the woman in charge had told a chambermaid to fix me a room and build a fire in it, I asked her if she could prepare me something to eat, to which she replied that she could fry me some ham and eggs. And the words she used were "ham and eggs." Not that she knows any English. She was speaking in perfectly good Croatian, in which ham is "shumka," and is "ee," and eggs is "yaya," but when you mix them up in a frying pan what you get is not "shumka ee yaya," but ham and eggs. That seems to be an Anglo-Saxon invention, just as beefsteak is usually pronounced all over Europe "biftek."

And I didn't have to eat my supper alone. Or, rather, I wasn't alone when I ate it. At the table beside me was the little boy, very busy constructing buildings out of pink and gray stone blocks and explaining them to me. He made a railroad station, a church, the hotel and a tower, and told me of all his construction difficulties and successes.

And as he worked away there so intently and happily with his homemade blocks of soft Dalmatian stone, he seemed to me to be the dramatic personification of the extraordinary history of another boy who also worked with stone blocks here in Dalmatia, not so many years ago, forming them himself with his shepherd's knife, and who later came to be one of the most gifted sculptors and wood carvers in the world. It is Ivan Mestovitch, a Croatian now living at Zagreb, who, some say, is the foremost living sculptor in the whole world.

For years as an illiterate shepherd boy, the son of a simple village carpenter, he repeatedly took the soft stones which abound in the barren mountains amid which his tiny, scattered village was situated and carved from it imaginary figures of national and religious heroes, which were the chief themes of his favorite folk songs and Bible stories, until one day these little statues came to the attention of officers in the Austrian Army, who were impressed and gave John the shepherd lad a chance to study in Vienna.

But he has always remained a Dalmatian mountain boy, and today the figures to which he gives his remarkable genius are heroes, out-door champions, strong men who overcome difficulties and fight for causes. And I, having come from Mestovitch's studio in the city of Zagreb to his lonely, untamed, silent Dalmatian mountains, am very happy to sit here at a clean, bare kitchen table beside a friendly little mountain boy playing with blocks of mountain stone.

Pretty soon the building activities are interrupted, for the lad's mother sits down beside him with a bowl of hot cereal, boiled in sweetened milk, and feeds it to him. Then the father, who seems to be one of the railroad officials at the station, comes in and takes the boy in his lap, and I go up to my room, after having been assured that they will call me at half past three in the morning.

* * *

Crackling wood is burning briskly in the little iron stove and there is an armful at my disposal in the wood box. I think I shall take off my coat and shoes, put on my slippers, draw the table and chair into this corner of my room and sit here until all that wood is burned, just to hear it pop and to revel in the joy of a friendly bustling wood stove burning expressly for me.

A timid new moon gently lights the quiet valley. From the window I can see a village a mile or so away, dark, unlighted, asleep. The railroad station up the hill seems to have closed for the night. Mountains rim us about in the distance. Here we are all alone. Everybody is alone. The bustle of the city is ever so far away. Governments that rise and fall, parties that rage and bluster, the vehement patriots of contending races, the fury of many papers, the fruitlessness of many conferences bring no confusion in this place.

Ostentatious tourists from distant lands do not come here to seek novelty and amusement. The echoes of the clashes of Roman, Turkish, Venetian and Austrian armies that have passed here subsided long ago. Now we have stars and a bashful moon, a cheerful kitchen and a plain room, folks repeating hero stories to a little boy, and a talkative fire in a genial stove telling me mountain legends centuries old.

I am solving no great problems tonight. I have only good wishes for you in the joyful rhythm of Vienna, amid the fascinating gayety of Paris and in the bright and driving motion of New York. But how content I am in this distant inn beside a silent road in the Dalmatian mountains.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE last traces of the Nord-Sud have finally disappeared. Its absorption into the Métro system is now complete. No longer do the subway lines running between the northern and the southern extremities of the city remain distinct and separate from the other more extensive underground system. After the amalgamation, one still saw traces of the old name for a long time, but finally the tickets, the employees' uniforms, and even the station signs of the Nord-Sud disappeared to be supplanted by those of the Métro.

Nord-Sud Completely Absorbed

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Many people will be surprised to learn the low rates of pay for officers in the French Army, as published in the Journal Officiel. Marshals of France receive $6000 a year; lieutenant-generals average about $4500; brigadier-generals about $3000; colonels $2500; lieutenant-colonels $2000; majors about $1600; captains about $1400, and lieutenants about $750. Which proves that no one is likely to choose an army career in France for the money that is in it.

Army Officers Poorly Paid

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Paris has received with joy the denial of a rumor that the "fontaines Wallace" were to be suppressed. These useful fountains, where the pedestrian of Paris can obtain a drink of fresh water, were established in 1872 by the British philanthropist, Sir Richard Wallace. There are now ninety-one of them on the public roads, and 250 on the promenades and squares of the city. The assurance of M. Renard, Prefect of the Seine, that they will continue to perform their beneficient service, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, gives cause for rejoicing.

Fountains Not to Be Suppressed

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An annual prize of 5000 francs ($200) has been offered, in connection with the Semain de Bonté (Kindness Week), for the best book written for children. A novel feature of the contest is that, after a jury of adults has chosen the two best books submitted, a jury of five children will decide which of the two deserves the award. Children in France do not receive so much attention from writers as they do in England, nor, perhaps, in America. This contest is expected to turn the attention of authors toward the demand for good reading material for the young ones.

Prize Offered for "Kindness" Book

* * *

So-called "revolutionary" elements in the Paris Conservatory are calling for the formation of classes in new subjects. Some of them think there should be a class in saxophone. A champion of what he calls the "metal violoncello" writes that the virtues of this instrument have never been sufficiently recognized, and calls upon the powers that be to realize that it can be used for other things than jazz. Even more "revolutionary" is the proposal that a class in microphone be formed. There is said to be a real need for instruction in the best technique of radiocasting. At least, a class in phonetics is considered necessary.

"Oh, to Play the Saxophone"

* * *

A high school of dressmaking is being opened by the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne. Instruction will be given in cutting, fitting, alteration, design, color and ornamentation, and the technique and history of clothing. At the end of the first year, successful candidates will be awarded the "professional certificate," and at the completion of the second year, the superior dressmaking certificate. The training offered by the school is expected to be welcomed by the leading couturiers, since it will provide them with employees who have had a thorough drill in all the essential features of Paris's most characteristic industry. A feature of the school will be a library of works on the history and technique of costume, photographs of works of art, engravings, paintings and reproductions of the dress of all epochs.

School of Dressmaking Opened

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The French Academy, at work on its great dictionary, became engaged in a discussion concerning the best definition of the word "ouvrier," meaning "worker." Among the contributions to this debate, those of M. Poincaré were exceptionally helpful—which, after all, is not surprising, for anyone who has been both Prime Minister and President of France should have a thorough knowledge of what this word means. The "Immortals" were so impressed with M. Poincaré's ideas that they requested him to formulate his definition and bring it to the next session. This he did. According to him, an ouvrier is "a person who hires his services for an industrial or agricultural employment in consideration of a salary." The academy accepted this definition without alteration.

Poincaré Defines "Worker"

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Liquor No Longer Respectable

IN ALL the hubbub of prohibition facts and fancies with which the public is being regaled, the citizen of today must not forget that national prohibition has put the saloon out of business and out of repute. Whatever the wets say against the present system, they refuse to admit openly that they desire the return of the saloon.

And with the saloon, let it not be forgotten, has also gone the politically powerful brewery and distillery interests. With the saloon gone, the reports of our Department of Commerce carry no figures covering the business of the once giant wholesale liquor traffic. Great banking programs once were involved in backing the liquor traffic. Try to get a loan from your banker for the promotion of a bootlegging ring! Political set-ups of state and city governments are no longer made in rear rooms of saloons with the liquor interest dominating.

Respectable and powerful once, as a business investment, liquor is no longer respectable. It is growing less and less powerful as the public realizes how much business and government have been released from a sinister influence by the passing of the saloon.—*R. S. Jones, in Kansas City (Mo.) Star.*